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## WONT MOVE PEACE CONFERENCE, SAYS BERLIN TO RUSSIA

Petrograd's Proposal Of  
Transfer To Stock-  
holm Rejected

## UP IN REICHSTAG

"Weighty And Fateful De-  
cisions" To Be Made,  
Says Chancellor

Amsterdam, January 4.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Imperial German Chancellor announced that Herr von dem Bunsche, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, would report upon the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, after which the Government and the Reichstag would confidentially discuss the subject and make "weighty and fateful decisions."

The Imperial German Chancellor further stated that Germany rejected the Russian proposal to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm. Regarding the Russian declaration of the unacceptability of the proposals made by the Central Powers relating to the evacuation of territories and the plebiscite, the Chancellor said "We can cheerfully rely upon our strong position."

The Chancellor confirmed the intention of the Central Powers to negotiate with the Ukraine plenipotentiaries.

Herr von dem Bunsche stated that the negotiations had naturally been difficult owing to the fact that they had to be conducted by a Coalition on one side with a single Power on the other. "Another difficulty was the public reporting of the negotiations, which permitted our enemies to impede the negotiations. Strong efforts were made in this respect."

Also Territorial Difficulties  
The remainder of the brief report which the German envoy up to the present has permitted von dem Bunsche's speech speaks of von dem Bunsche emphasizing certain territorial difficulties and referring to economic questions, but it gives no details.

Only a brief report of the discussion has been permitted to pass by the German censor. This contains a declaration by a deputy belonging to the Center that the present "constitutional bodies" in Poland, Courland and Lithuania are fully entitled to express the will of those peoples with regards to the destiny of those territories, and some mild Socialist criticism.

As To German Colonies  
Paris, January 4.—In connection with the report that the Germans at Brest-Litovsk claimed that the natives in the German colonies are wholeheartedly loyal to them, Commandant de Civieux writing to Le Matin, points out that the German official figures show that German frightfulness reduced the population of Togoland from 2,500,000 to a little over a million in seventeen years and he emphasizes that the Germans in South West Africa, when they surrendered to the British, begged to be allowed to retain their arms because they feared they would be massacred by their native auxiliaries.

## TRADE-UNIONS WARNED OF MAN-POWER NEEDS

Large Number To Be Taken  
Even From Munitions  
Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 3.—Official: Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., presided today at a meeting of representatives of the Government and the trade-unions associated with recruiting in connection with protected occupations.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the War Cabinet had studied the man-power resources of all the belligerents. The Russian situation had completely altered the position in the last six months but the American armies ultimately would more than redress the balance. The speed with which these could be put into the field was almost entirely a question of tonnage.

Meanwhile a great strain would be thrown on Great Britain's resources. The three pre-requisites for victory were an increase in the output of shipping, the saving of tonnage and the maintenance of the armies in the field; hence a departure from existing arrangements was imperative inasmuch as the maintenance of the armies in the field was impossible unless a large number of men were recruited from the technical and fighting units. The meeting was adjourned to tomorrow.

## Gen. Grant's Grandson Water Carrier At Front



(Captain Algernon Sartoris)

Captain Algernon Sartoris, grandson of President U. S. Grant, is leading donkeys and acting as a water boy in the French Foreign Legion. Sartoris, a former captain in the United States army, enlisted in the Foreign Legion several months before America entered the war. He has charge of four donkeys, and twice every twenty-four hours must lead them through heavily shelled woods and communication trenches to his thirsty comrades at the front line.

## German Attempts To Fraternise With The Anzacs Are Rebuffed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: Enemy raiders today were driven off before they reached our positions eastward of Epehy.

The hostile artillery was more active south-westward and westward of Cambrai. It was also active along the front southward of Lens to Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped a few bombs on Carvin, south-west of Lille, despite the bad weather.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters wires that the Germans attempted to fraternise on New Year's Eve, displaying during the day messages lifted above the parapet.

One of these, intended for Australian consumption, suggested that as the Germans were giving the Russians peace perhaps the Anzacs would be glad for peace also, whereupon a burst of firing shattered the notice board. Subsequently about midnight the Germans flung a large number of grenades, accompanied by a barrage of machine-gun fire and sent up a fine display of "Very" lights of all colors along the whole length of the front and in a tremendous bass voice roared three times in succession "Happy New Year, Australia."

London, January 4, noon.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was local fighting yesterday afternoon on the Cambrai Front near the Canal du Nord which produced no material change.

We advanced our line slightly during the night southward of Lens. There has been hostile artillery firing at Bullecourt and Ypres.

## ALFONSO DISSOLVES SPANISH PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 3.—King Alfonso has dissolved Parliament. The general elections have been fixed for February 17 and the meeting of the new Parliament for March 11.

## Hundred Perish As Ships Collide Outside Woosung; 80 Rescued From Wreck

Capt. Mackie And Many Others Lost When Poochi  
And Hsinfung, of China Merchants' Line, Strike At  
3 a.m.—Exploding Boilers Add Terror To Scene

Fully one hundred persons are dead or missing as a result of one of the worst ship disasters in local history, which took place early yesterday morning outside Woosung when the China Merchants' Steamer Poochi was sunk after a collision in the Yangtze with the steamer Hsinfung, of the same company.

Twenty-seven known dead and at least 75 missing, including Capt. Jones Mackie and two others of the foreign staff of the Poochi, were the toll of the sinking so far as could be ascertained from figures available last night. Chief Engineer Scott was the only foreign survivor.

Chief Officer Hetherington and Mr. H. Knox, second engineer, are reported among the victims. Mr. Knox was rescued but died in the life boat, of exposure.

"It is probable that the death list will reach fully one hundred persons," said Capt. W. H. Lunt, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants' Co., last night. "Definite figures are, of course, unavailable just now, but twenty-seven bodies have been recovered and many more are missing. The only foreign member of the crew to escape death was Chief Engineer Scott. Mr. Knox was picked up by one of the boats but succumbed shortly after. Chief Officer Hetherington, Second Officer Sung and the third engineer, Chinese, are also believed to be among the dead.

Many Die Of Cold  
"We have not yet arrived at the cause of the collision, but the great loss of life was due largely to the terrible cold, which paralysed those in the water and had a deadly effect even after many had been taken into the boats. Both the Hsinfung and the Poochi had boats in the water for rescue work."

Mr. Hsu Ting-chao, one of the best known Hangchow residents, a man who figured conspicuously in the cancellation of the recent independence at Nanking, and his wife are among the missing. Mr. Hsu was more than 60 years old and was formerly connected with the Chekiang Railway.

The collision occurred at 3.05 a.m. in the South Channel, about two miles outside the South-east Knoll buoy. The Poochi left Shanghai at midnight bound for Wenchow and Ningpo with 110 passengers and about 70 in crew and staff. The Hsinfung was inward bound from Foochow. Many of the passengers were asleep at the time the ships struck.

Explosion Follows Collision  
From reports of passengers it is evident that the Poochi was struck in the location of her engine rooms and it is stated that there was an almost immediate explosion. Eight persons who were on deck were hurled, or jumped, onto the deck of the Hsinfung. It is said that the second officers of both vessels were in charge at the time of the accident. The shock and explosion spread terror among the passengers and many leaped overboard in panic and sank, crumpled by the cold, before there was a chance for aid to reach them. Immediately after the impact the Hsinfung launched boats and started

picking up the stragglers in the icy water. The sinking vessel also was able to put several boats over her side to aid in the work and some Chinese fishing craft, bound for the fishing grounds, assisted in the rescue work. It is hoped that some of the missing may be found to have been saved by these latter and may later be accounted for.

The Poochi remained afloat, but in very bad condition, for about an hour, sinking finally at shortly after 4 a.m. The mast and funnel now show a foot or two out of water, according to wireless message received at Coast Inspector W. Ford Tyler's office. Notice has been issued to mariners that the wrecked steamer lies on the south side of the fairway in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze, two miles outside South-east Knoll Buoy.

Hsinfung Brings Bodies  
The Hsinfung, freighted with a ghastly cargo of frozen bodies, arrived at the wharf here at dusk last evening and was greeted by a crowd of hysterical women and children who had learned of the tragedy and sought news of relatives and friends. The vessel carried twenty-seven cold-stiffened corpses on her decks and most of these were of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer. Capt. Hamblin's ship also brought to port 80 rescued persons, these too being mostly passengers, and there were joyous greetings for some of the waiters ashore.

The recovered bodies have been removed to the Wush Guild on Haining Road Extension and photographs will be displayed at the steamship company's offices for the purpose of securing identifications.

From a roughly drafted list compiled last night the following figures were computed of fatalities, rescued and missing persons:

Of the ship's officers: dead or missing—Captain James Mackie, Chief Officer Hetherington, Second Engineer H. Knox, second and third engineers (Chinese); saved—Chief Engineer Scott.

Of the crew:  
Compradore staff—2 known dead; 13 saved; 14 missing. Firemen—1 known dead; 10 saved; 5 missing. Quartermaster's staff—3 saved; 1 missing. Sailors—1 known dead; 6 saved; 7 missing. Steward's staff—5 saved; 5 missing. Passengers—22 known dead; 41 saved; 47 missing.

Officers' Deaths Great Shock Here  
The death of the ship's officers comes as a great shock to a host of friends in Shanghai. Capt. Mackie has been known along the China Coast for many years and has many friends here and in other ports. His home was here and he leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Knox was also very well known here and he had been in the employ of the China Merchants' company for years.

The Poochi was one of the older steamers of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. She was built in Glasgow in 1882 and was 300 feet long, with 35 foot beam and a gross tonnage of 1049. The Hsinfung was built in 1881 and is 260 feet long with 37 foot beam and 1846 gross tonnage. She is a sister ship of the company's Hainchi.

## SILVER DEMAND IN 1918 TO EXCEED PRODUCTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Times states that the demand for Silver during 1918 is again expected to exceed the world's production, owing to the requirements for Indian and European coinage. The stock of silver in London is now almost negligible.

## CORRECTION BY REUTER'S

Shanghai, Jan. 5.—In the French shipping returns issued yesterday, the number of vessels sunk during the week should read 2 instead of 9.—Reuter's.

## The Weather

Fine misty weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 40.5 and the minimum 18.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 32.9 and 16.4.

## Smuts May Head Allied Forces



(General Jan Christian Smuts)

General Jan Christian Smuts, once a leader of the Boer rebellion, now recognised as one of the foremost statesmen and military strategists of Great Britain, member of the British War Council, idol of the British troops in France, whom he has fought with and against, may be named to head all of the Allied military forces. According to despatches from London and other Allied capitals, it is being felt more and

more that the Allies must find a man who can be made supreme dictator of the military policies. As Prussianism, as represented in Hindenburg and Ludendorff, directs all of the military movements of the Teutonic Allies, so must some supreme military policies of the Entente. General Smuts recently visited Italy with Premiers Lloyd George, of Great Britain, and Poincaré, of France. His presence there was considered significant.

## 'XMAS RED CROSS DRIVE' GETS 16,000,000 NAMES

American Society's Campaign  
Brings Total Membership  
To 22,000,000 Mark

The Shanghai American community may now draw itself proudly erect and pat itself on the back, at the same time murmuring to itself in congratulatory tones the following inspiring remark:

"If it hadn't been for me the American Red Cross Christmas drive for 16,000,000 new members would have resulted in the securing of a measly 15,999,446 fresh names for the roster!"

Following which the community is entitled to give three well modulated cheers.

Word of the great success of the Red Cross pre-Christmas campaign, which brings the society's total membership up to 22,000,000, was received by Consul-General Sammons yesterday in a cablegram from Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council in Washington. The message reads:

"I am delighted to inform you that as a result of the Christmas drive for membership, some 16,000,000 new members have been enrolled in the American National Red Cross, making the total membership approximately 22,000,000. This evidences the united spirit of the American people in their purpose to provide for and protect our boys and to lend succor and aid to the soldiers and the civilian population of our Allies. Certainly this information should assure your public that the American people are conscious of the sacrifice which their Allies have suffered and the purpose to do everything within their power not only to protect their own but to aid and comfort their comrades in war."

## WILSON ASKS CONGRESS FOR \$500,000,000 GOLD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 4.—A bill has been introduced establishing a new Munitions Department to control and speed up all war supplies.

President Wilson has presented recommendations to the joint session of Congress with regard to the control of the railroads. They include a fund of \$500,000,000 for upkeep, betterment, etc. President Wilson emphasised that the interests of private investors, likewise shippers, would be safeguarded.

Director-General McAdoo and the heads of the four railway Brotherhoods have agreed on a plan for the settlement of railway disputes during the period of Government control of the railroads by the establishment of an Investigation Board.

## 10,000 BRITISH OVERSEA TRADERS ARE ORGANISED

New System For Distributing  
Information Concerning  
Competitors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, in a foreword in the current Board of Trade Journal, outlines the program of the Board's extended activities towards increasing overseas commerce, including the dissemination of up-to-date information from all parts of the world.

The Board of Trade Journal states that the new Department of Overseas Trade will control the Board of Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire and the Foreign Office's Commercial Attaché Service. It is intended to extend the Trade Commissioner Service to India and some of the principal Crown Colonies and to greatly increase it for commercial purposes.

The Journal describes a new system for the distribution of information under the pledge of secrecy to traders and manufacturers regarding possible importers in certain foreign countries of British manufactured goods. This idea is the outcome of the Enemy Trading Act and 10,000 traders have already availed themselves of its use, all of whose bona-fides have been doubly checked with the assistance of leading commercial organisations.

Even more confidential and more secret is a special register which provides wider information regarding trade openings abroad and reports on foreign competition and various over-seas industries.

## Find Kaiser And Tsar Were Engaged In Plot To Defeat Socialism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 3.—The Bolsheviks announce that among the papers discovered at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are some interesting documents dealing with pourparlers between the German and Russian Imperial Governments on the subject of an International Convention for fighting Socialism. "Other curious documents have lately been unearthed which deal with the time immediately preceding the war and relating to German policy. Their contents will be published when they have been classified."

## RUSSIAN-GERMAN RUPTURE GROWING AS ALLIES MOVE

Statement Of Democracy's  
Aims To Be Sent  
To Petrograd

## RECOGNITION NEAR

Western Powers May  
Accord It To The Bol-  
shevik Government

## PRISONERS OF WAR

Their Exchange Held Up;  
Maximalists Insisting  
On Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, January 3.—The President of the Russian Peace Delegation yesterday telegraphed to the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Delegations:

"The Russian Government considers it urgent ultimately to conduct the peace pourparlers in neutral territory and proposes to transfer them to Stockholm. This Delegation awaits your reply at Petrograd."

"With reference to the Austrian and German proposal contained in Articles 1 and 2, cabled on December 30, the Russian Government and also the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, in agreement with the opinion of our Delegation, considers the proposal contrary to the principle of free self-determination of nationality even in the restricted terms of the reply made by the Quadruplet (Austria, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey) to our Delegation."

Rejection Of German Designs  
The newspapers feature the rejection of the German designs on Poland and the Baltic Provinces.

The Maximalist newspaper, Pravda, states that the German Imperialists are out of their reckoning and if their generals do not wish to renounce the plunder the soldiers themselves will conclude a soldiers' peace. It recalls the mutiny in the German Navy last year, adding: "Messieurs Imperialists, you are sowing the wind. You will reap the whirlwind."

The negotiations regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war have been held up owing to the insistence of the Maximalists on free communication with the Socialists in Austria and Germany and the appointment of a commission to report upon the hundreds of thousands of Poles who are being forced to work in German factories.

The Council of the People's Commissaries has fixed the date for the opening of the Constituent Assembly as the 18th, provided that the necessary quorum of 400 members is present.

The People's Commissaries promise that there will be no war against the Ukraine if the Ukraine allows the Maximalists to attack General Kaledin.

## Recognition Of Bolsheviks

London, January 4.—The Daily Chronicle states that in view of the developments between Russia and the Central Powers it is understood that de facto recognition may be accorded by the Western Powers to the Lenin Government, a democratic statement of Allied policy may shortly be sent to Russia. Litvinoff may be recognised as the de facto Russian Plenipotentiary and Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, will be replaced by a diplomat sympathetic with Russian Revolutionary ideas.

Tchitcherin, whom the Bolsheviks first proposed to appoint as Ambassador in London while he was interned at Brixton, has been released and left for Russia yesterday evening accompanied by Petroff, who has been released from internment at Islington.

The Daily Chronicle and the Daily News in their editorials this morning urge the Allies and the United States to recognise the Bolshevik Government.

## Buchanan Granted Leave

The Times states that on account of a somewhat serious breakdown

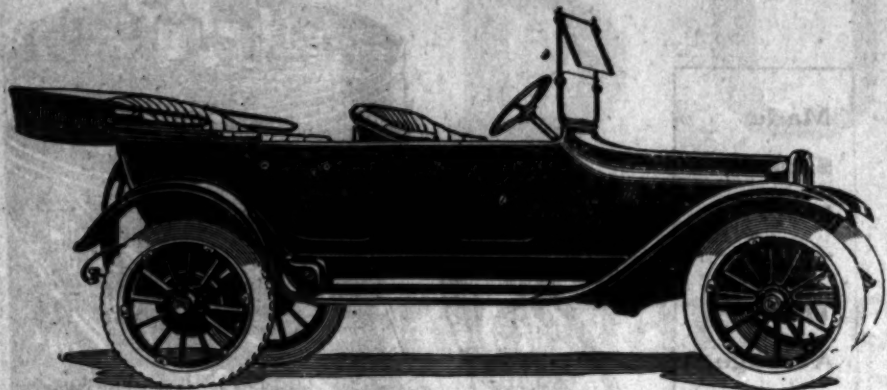






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just as manual labor is where machines have been perfected. Cyclists abreast of the times realize this, they no longer pedal a bicycle. They use a

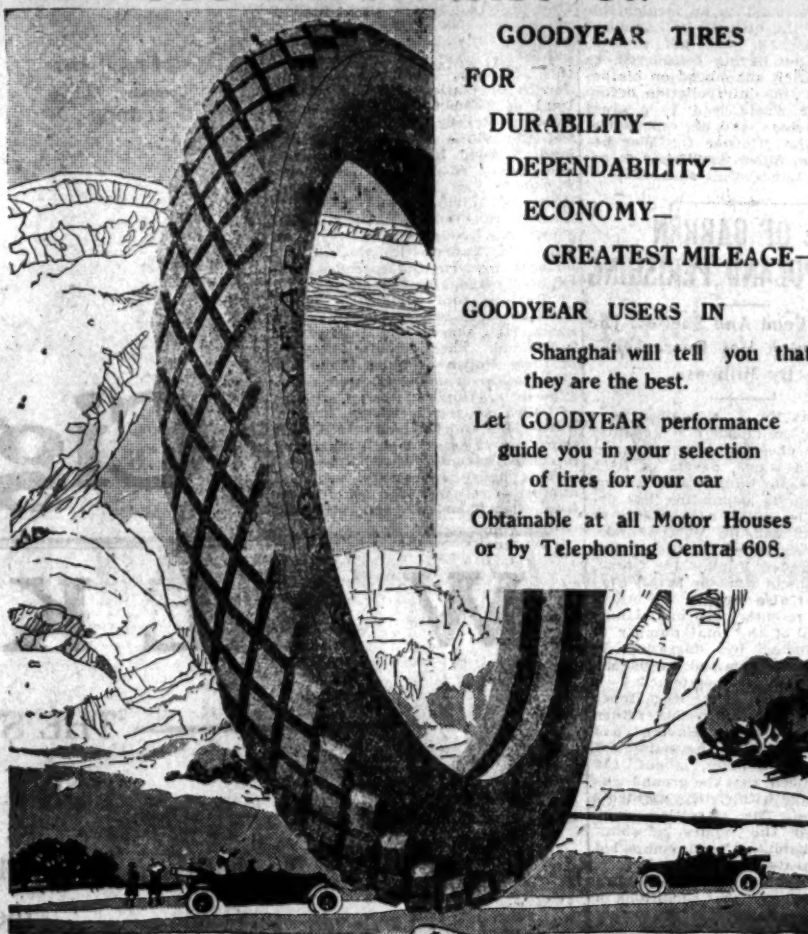
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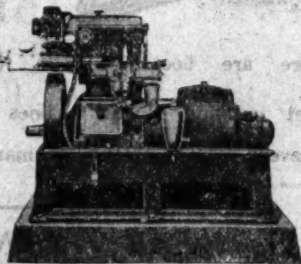
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"MONARCH" LEATHER BELTING  
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RUBBER SHEET PACKING WITH WIRE INSERTION

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## Kaiser Can't Dictate Peace To Whole World, Socialist Deputy Warns Reichstag

**'We Must Break Alliance Opposed To Us, But Territorial Conquests Would Be Best Means Of Consolidating It'**

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam), November 16.—The Berliner Tageblatt's report of the speech in which Herr Landsberg brought before the Reichstag the Socialist interpellation concerning official connivance at Pan-German propaganda, particularly in the army, read in part as follows:

"In peace time the intrusion of a political propaganda into the army is not permitted. This rule seems to have been rescinded during the war, however, although not completely. A circular from the Social Democrats in Berlin to readers of the Vorwärts who had been called to the colors was prohibited, as was also a pamphlet by Herr Stücken; whereas toward the Pan-German propaganda a friendly attitude is maintained. Pan-German influences are brought to bear upon the army through countless channels, and that with the evident co-operation of the very authorities who have always insisted upon the necessity for the political maidenhood of the army. It is notorious that the 'Fatherland Party' with its fine-sounding name is a Pan-German creation. . . . even if the fact were not known it would be betrayed by the arrogance that underlies the name chosen. . . . The Pan-Germans claim that they alone have a right to decide what is German, and what is patriotic. They seek by their choice of a title to convey the impression that with them alone are the interests of the fatherland secure, and at the head of this party are men who hitherto I will confine myself to parliamentary language—have not had to suffer from the war."

"I do not assert that the Fatherland Party represents exclusively war interests. It has drawn many idealists also within its net. These ask: Are the sacrifices to be in vain? What an extraordinary standpoint! Those sacrifices have been made for the salvation of the fatherland. And is that useless? Can a man sacrifice himself for a nobler object than the salvation of his country? We hold ourselves second to none in our love for Germany. Our love for our fatherland goes so far that we do not want to hunt after Courland and Longwy-Briey at the risk of losing Germany. You must face the fact that Germany, great as is her strength, cannot, without allies—for thus must the matter be put—dictate peace to the whole world. Again and again the period fixed for the realization of certain hopes has been postponed, just as an insolvent debtor puts off dealing with an account he cannot pay. Men talk of the vital necessities of our people. They consider of other things than the mines of Longwy-Briey and Courland. When one surveys the spectacle of all that Germany must have in order to exist, one wonders how things could go so well with us for 43 years. Caution should be exercised also in prophesying the ruin of the Empire, if certain conquests are not made by the sword. The idealists in the Fatherland Party should ask themselves what we could do with the conquered territory. We have not a gift for moral conquests. We should improve the educational system, to be sure, build railways, and so on, but the population would be anti-German, for with us a trifling matter is always forgotten: the fact that other peoples also have a soul. We can maintain ourselves in the future only if we succeed in breaking up the alliance opposed to us; whereas German territorial conquests would be the best means of consolidating it."

After further criticizing the Pan-Germans for their attack on the Reichstag majority, and declaring that they had advocated war aims which they did not themselves believe attainable only in order that they might afterwards represent the majority parties as responsible for all the misery caused by the war, Herr Landsberg continued: "Great as is our longing for peace, we again emphasize the fact that we do not want to buy it at the cost of the mutilation, or the subjugation, of Germany. We do not desire, however, to impose on other peoples the yoke which we ourselves are resisting. The belief that Germany cannot exist without a war indemnity is a mammothish view. We have the courage to tell the people that they will have to work terribly hard after the war; but we are also confident that the people will side over that period."

Proceeding to describe the methods of the Pan-German propaganda, he referred first of all to the case of the pastor at Niederschönhausen who had asked how any one could stand before God if he had not joined the Fatherland Party, and continued: "From all parts of Germany come cries for help from unfortunate men who are compelled by their superiors to join the Fatherland Party. In a number of places the town halls have been the scene of the party's agitation, and police officials are agitating for it. In Breslau the party's office is in the official building of the provincial administration, and in Potsdam it is in the building occupied by the Prussian Government. In Cossen a first-lieutenant named Berg spoke on its behalf, and when only a third of his men came forward for enrollment, he characterized the rest as 'miserable fellows.' In Breslau a (Pan-German) manifesto was circulated signed by 'Postmaster Linde together with 78 officials.' This together with (nobis) is really delightful; ought one to wonder more over the complete unimportance of the 78 officials, or over the impertinence of their chief? . . ."

"Now for the agitation in the army. On all sides it is reported that military superiors are canvassing for members among their men. At Pan-German meetings soldiers are commanded. . . . The poor wretches have to pay their membership fee out of their 53 pfennigs a day. On enrolling themselves they are called upon to give their civil calling only, the idea being to conceal traces of the deception. Reports of similar methods have reached us concerning the troops in charge of internment camps in the tenth army corps district, almost all the military depots in Hanover, the fourteenth Jäger battalion, the staff of the three hundred and forty-sixth infantry regiment, the second Landsturm infantry battalion Interberg, and even from Macedonia. An address calling for the signatures of those willing to join the Fatherland Party has also been circulated in the chemical department at the War Office, and every one signed it because he knew what was at stake for him. At the instance of the commander-in-chief of the Mark, similar addresses have been circulated in the administrative offices under him. In Cologne, Herr Bacmeister (a prominent Pan-German) was secured as the speaker at a meeting arranged by the general in command of the district. In the seventeenth army corps district Herr Krüger, a pastor, was engaged to give addresses in which he did not shrink from asserting that when they heard of the Reichstag peace resolution the soldiery expressed disgust that the whipping post had been abolished. The study of theology does not appear always to have an edifying effect."

"In another instance, a large number of ready-made addresses were forwarded on approval, with the accompanying remark that this work of enlightenment could be regarded as patriotic auxiliary service. It really is time that we emerged from the stifling atmosphere of the proclamation of a state of war, for it generates a corruption that bodes ill for the future. In the third army corps the work of 'enlightenment' is regularly organized, a president being at the head of each independent formation. On the western front Deputy Traub has delivered at least 14 addresses, while Herr Mumm has been sent east. Which front one wonders, will complain of preference shown the other. Debates are not allowed to follow these addresses; in other words, the desire is for a peace consonant with the wishes of the army, but the wishes of the army are not inquired into. . . . Even the wounded are not left in

peace, for these activities are extended to the hospitals also."

After quoting some of the remarks made against the Reichstag majority leaders at these Pan-German meetings, Herr Landsberg said he did not hold the authorities responsible for these, although in some cases officers and officials had been present and had offered no protest. "This whole work of enlightenment is instigated from high quarters, however," he said; "army orders that I have before me prove the fact, so that it is incontestable that politics have been introduced into the army. The work is conducted on definite lines concerning which the Minister for War will perhaps enlighten us." In conclusion he cited an instance in which a doctor had approached Hinderburg with a plan for the work to be carried on in the hospitals by doctors, as being those best able to get at the men. The same doctor remarked that the best way of getting at the middle class was to lay hands on their money, and the press department of the War Office pronounced his whole proposal "well worthy of consideration." An army, Herr Landsberg added, could withstand the introduction of politics into its midst, only if it were politically united, and that was not the case with the German army, in which all parties were represented, and in which the majority, he contended, were not inclined to prolong the war for the sake of conquest. The sword, he trusted, would not be allowed to destroy what the pen had made good in the Chancellor's reply to the Papal note, and he called on the Chancellor to declare that he would combat the agitation he had described. "We are giving him an opportunity," he added, "to show that he will not so he said, allow the leadership to be taken out of his hands. The welfare of the Empire will depend to an incalculable extent on the attitude he assumes."

Dr. Michaelis was not present, however, not having considered, as Dr. Helfferich announced on his behalf, that the interpellation before the House would lead to a great political debate, and his representative and the Minister for War between them failed completely to refute Herr Landsberg's statements.

### PEOPLE OF BARREN POLAND PERISHING

**Lacking Food And Shelter, The Population Has Decreased By Millions**

New York, N. Y., November 26.—Poland is no longer a country fertile and cheerful; it is a country barren, laid waste, devoid of food, with its people hungry and lacking shelter, and its population has decreased by millions, according to a statement made by W. O. Gorski, executive secretary of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. Mr. Gorski not only tells of what he knows personally, but also details by others who have recently been in Poland.

"An idea of the total number of people affected by starvation in Poland can be obtained," says Mr. Gorski, "from a statement of Frederick Walcott of the Rockefeller Foundation, who, upon his return from Poland said: 'Having had occasion to travel on the main road from Warsaw to Pincz, about 150 miles, I noticed, that the ground was simply littered with civilian garments and cradles. The retreating army had burned the houses of about 400,000 inhabitants, and compelled them to vacate the land.' 'Stefan Gacki, the well-known Polish writer, says that conditions in Poland were daily growing worse; that the approaching winter was filling the Poles with horror, especially in view of the fate which is awaiting the children. Mr. Gacki goes on to say, 'We have tried to get some kind of clothing and wooden shoes for them, but in vain. We have no money to buy these articles, and they are not to be ob-

tained free of charge. With my own eyes I have seen many people drop on the street from hunger.'"

"In Warsaw the famine is indescribable. We are doing our best, but it is only a drop in the sea. I am the president of the Society of the Good Samaritan, which distributes a little food among the population."

"Antoine Osuchowski, chairman of the executive committee of the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland, in a cablegram to Secretary of State Robert Lansing said: 'Only America can save these people.'"

"Mr. Lempicki of Warsaw, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, states: 'I do not see how Poland is going to survive the winter.'"

"The Central Polish Agency of Lausanne gives an account of the materials used in the manufacture of bread in Poland: For every 100 pounds of bread the following ingredients are used: flour, 34½ pounds; chestnuts, 17 pounds; acorns, 14 pounds; lucerne, 21 pounds; sawdust, 6 pounds; bark of trees, 13 pounds; bran, 2½ pounds; and dried potatoes, 4 pounds."

"Rabbi J. L. Magnus reported, on his return from Poland, that he had seen people drop from hunger. He also reported, 'there is a people, tens and hundreds of thousands, standing in line asking for bread, asking for the necessities of life. It is a people that is gradually getting weaker. In Vilno the people get soup once a day, and what does that soup consist of? It consists of barley and warm water, no trace of meat and no trace of other vegetables, and this situation prevails in Poland, Lithuania and Ukraine.'"

"The total amount of money collected in the whole world for relief work in Poland is so far, \$4,000,000. How little that is can only be realized when you consider that the total population of Poland was 25,000,000 before the war; and if you add to this, Ukraine, Lithuania and the Jewish population you will have a total of 35,000,000. To relieve all these people, the General Polish Relief Committee of Vevey, Switzerland, founded by I. J. Paderewski and Henry Sienkiewicz, had only \$4,000,000. Of this \$4,000,000, America has contributed \$1,150,000. Up to date, the Polish Victims' Relief Fund has collected \$387,000, of which M. Paderewski, through his lectures, concerts and speeches, contributed personally \$147,000."

"Recently four colonies of Polish children have been formed; two in Switzerland, one in England and one in Holland. These colonies take care of those Polish orphans whom the German Government allowed to be exported abroad, and also of orphans of Polish refugees in Russia, France, Switzerland and England. In Siberia there are, at present, still managing to subsist, about 1,000,000 Poles."

This figure represents half the number of refugees who were driven from their homes by the retreating Russian Army, and sent into Siberia by the autocratic Imperial Government of Russia. When the monarchy fell, those unfortunates who had just reached their destinations, started on their homeward journey. The Siberian Polish societies, also subsidised by the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, have taken care of these."

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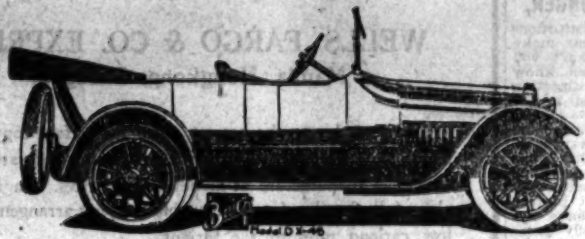
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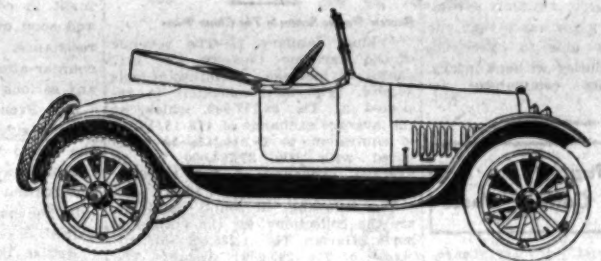


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## JAPANESE SHIPS ACTIVE IN FIGHTING U-BOATS

### Convoy To British Transports In Mediterranean Brings Vessels Safety To Port

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Tokio, January 4.—It is officially announced that some Japanese warships which were conveying British transports in the Mediterranean on the morning of December 20 discovered some enemy submarines in the vicinity. Protecting the transports, they at the same time attacked the enemy. The result is not known but the transports arrived safely at their destination.

When another flotilla conveying a British transport reached a certain port on the 31st the transport was sunk by an enemy mine. The Japanese vessels rendered immediate assistance in saving the crew.

The aide-de-camp to the Ministry of the Navy says that the fresh activities of enemy submarines are now believed to be due to repairs having been effected. "Recently our ships observed three periscopes and without doubt there were at least three enemy submarines present. Our attack cannot have been fruitless. When the enemy is wantonly sowing mines, it is very fortunate that our ships have been able to effectively discharge their duties without injury. These ships are commanded by Admiral Sato."

### Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Professor Ernest Kelhofer, Treasurer and Registrar of the College, was operated on for appendicitis and hernia on January 1. Professor Kelhofer's condition has improved so greatly it is thought that he will be able to be taken to his home in another week or ten days.

On Sunday, December 30, Mr. Turner of the Student Department of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. visited the College and had a series of conferences with the various committees of the College Y.M.C.A. He went into the situation of the Association in the College and made many helpful suggestions to the officers. The suggestions which he made will be talked over in a conference today between the old Y.M.C.A. Cabinet

and the members of the recently elected Cabinet which is to carry on the Association work next term.

The first annual English oratory contest of the College was held Dec. 28 in the College Chapel. President F. J. White was the Chairman while the judges were Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Dr. Frank Rawlinson and George A. Pith. The contestants were the members of the Junior Class, the orations they gave being original. Ling Hwa-chen, who spoke on "The Part China Can Play in International Affairs" was awarded first prize. Dju Boh-tsun with an oration on "Compulsory Education in China" and Djen Shi-chah, who spoke on "Vocational Education," were awarded second and third prizes, respectively.

The Committee to arrange for a general meeting of representatives from Nanking universities and the colleges in East China, to take place in the first part of February, met at the office of the Christian Educational Association on Friday. Dr. F. J. White was the representative from the Shanghai Baptist College. The College Lake is covered with a substantial coating of ice, furnishing to a few enthusiasts from among the foreign faculty members and their families abundant opportunities for skating. This is the thickest covering of ice the lake has had in many years.

### Customs Revenue Here Shows Slight Decrease

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, January 4.—The revenue of the Maritime Customs for 1917 shows an increase of Halkwan taels 490,000. The total collection is reported at Tls. 33,177,000, which, at the average exchange of 4/3 13/16ths, is equivalent to \$3,241,357, as compared with Tls. 37,764,000, at an average exchange of 3/3 13/16ths, equivalent to \$3,264,486 in 1916.

The following, in round numbers, are the collections at the principal ports: Harbin Tls. 1,235,000—an increase of Tls. 299,000; Antung Tls. 1,099,000—an increase of Tls. 357,000; Dairen Tls. 3,088,000—an increase of Tls. 1,056,000; Tientsin and Chinwangtao Tls. 4,554,000—a decrease of Tls. 128,000; Kiaochow Tls. 1,264,000—an increase of Tls. 165,000; Hankow Tls. 2,767,000—a decrease of Tls. 243,000; Shanghai Tls. 11,214,000—a decrease of Tls. 109,000; Swatow Tls. 961,000—a decrease of Tls. 163,000; Canton Tls. 2,332,000—an increase of Tls. 109,000.

The collections at Antung and Dairen constitute records for those ports. All the foreign obligations secured on the Customs have been fully met up to December 31, 1917. The revenue of the Native Customs under the control of the Inspector-General amounted to Tls. 2,775,000, equivalent to \$214,967 1/2.

## FRENCH MONTE TOMBA GAINS ALL MADE GOOD

### Converging Movement Over- whelmed The Austrian Resistance

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*

London, January 4.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports: Our artillery carried out destructive bombardments of the enemy batteries.

Our airmen carried out successful bombing raids. We made a raid across the Piave and took some prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in Italy wiring yesterday says:—

In their recent success at Monte Tomba the French applied the lessons learnt at the Somme and on the other battlefields. The attack was prepared very carefully and carried out in the most brilliant style of mountain warfare. The enemy masses suffered considerably from the French artillery preparation.

The most difficult task was on the left flank, where a ravine had to be crossed. When this had been accomplished the French center and right executed a converging movement in conjunction with the left and soon overwhelmed the Austrian resistance. The German reserves counter-attacked too late to produce any serious effect.

The French now overlook all the further side of Monte Tomba and the Alano Valley.

British aviators prevented enemy observation and reported within 10 minutes that all objectives had been gained.

British patrols crossed the Piave yesterday, inflicted losses on the enemy and brought back some prisoners.

### CANADA'S BIG SHIP PLAN

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*

Ottawa, January 3.—The Canadian Government is inaugurating a vigorous shipbuilding policy which will utilize all the Canadian shipyards, the capacity of which is 1,250,000 tons annually. Three classes of ships will be built, three thousand tons, five thousand and eight to ten thousand. The Government is also negotiating for the construction of the necessary rolling mills.

## RHONDDA ENCOURAGES COMMUNAL KITCHENS

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*

London, January 3.—Lord Rhondda in a speech today, said that the Ministry of Food is willing to make grants in order to encourage the establishment of communal kitchens.

The food situation need occasion no alarm. The scheme for compulsory rationing was nearly complete and would be applied after it had received the sanction of the Cabinet. The output of margarine would shortly be equal to the output before the war, tea supplies would soon improve and prices would be reduced. He foreshadowed a considerable temporary shortage of meat.

The Prime Minister, in a message to the agricultural laborers of Great Britain, appeals to all of them to do their utmost to help grow more food, saying "There is a world-wide shortage of food and we may have to feed the Army and Navy and also ourselves on what we can grow at home."

### BRITISH PROTEST TO DUTCH

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*

Amsterdam, January 3.—The Correspondent of the Telegraaf states that Major-General Hanbury Williams, the Chief of the British War Prisons at the Hague, has protested to the Dutch Government in connection with the confusion yesterday during the embarkation of the wounded Britishers from Germany.

The trouble was apparently due to the delayed arrival of the trains, in which connection a Dutch protest to Germany is pending.

Three hundred and sixty British civilians and 20 Lascars, including 17 mental cases, arrived this morning from Ruhleben, the train having taken 24 hours over the journey.

Three thousand prisoners remain at Ruhleben, or whom 1,000 are expecting their release shortly.

### HUYSMAN AND LABOR

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*

London, January 4.—Mr. Huysman, the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, attends the annual Labor Conference at Nottingham on the 22nd.

## Soochow Is Cut Off By Ice, But Skating's Good

*Special Correspondence to the China Press*

Soochow, January 4.—For some days now there has been no communication with places outside of Soochow that can be reached only by launch, on account of the intense cold. The canals have been frozen over. This cold spell has caught some of those who went off for a two or three day holiday and their holidays have been stretched out to about a week. Some of the ice-bound parties have come in at intervals, having trudged overland to a railroad station; others are still out and may not get in for a day or so yet.

The ice has been thick enough on the small canals for skating and those who are fortunate enough to have skates are enjoying the sport to its fullest. While it has lacked several degrees of being as thick as it was last year, yet there should be enough ice to make the price less than what we now have to pay for coal.

The Soochow Literary and Missionary Association held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon with the Woman's Hospital Home staff as hostesses. After delicious refreshments, the audience assembled in the Laura Haygood Memorial Chapel to hear the paper of the occasion. Dr. J. W. Cline read a very interesting paper on "The Influence of Confucianism upon the Formation of Chinese Character." The speaker found much to admire in the Sage and his teachings, and expressed the idea that the best of Confucianism was yet to come.

### MAKE YOURSELF STRONGER.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who can sleep undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

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Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood, and restore vitality and the lost color of health. As these pills are taken, so new energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its palpitations, and colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except fresh air, proper diet, and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow, write a post card today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Shattuck Road, Shanghai, for the FREE BOOK, "What to Eat and How to Eat."

And get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer; or post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the above address.



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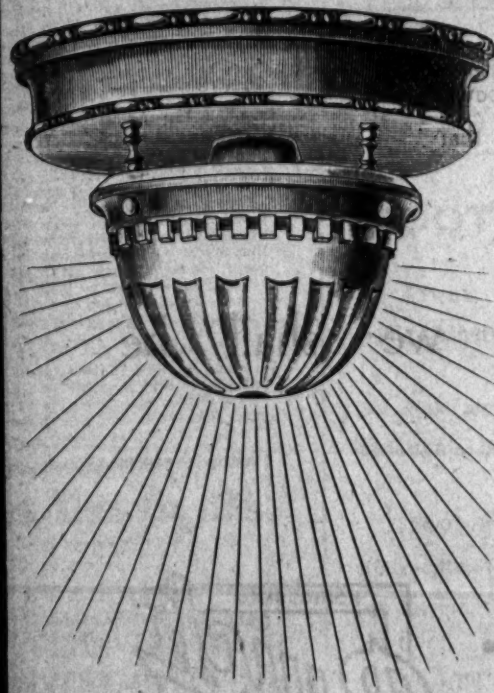
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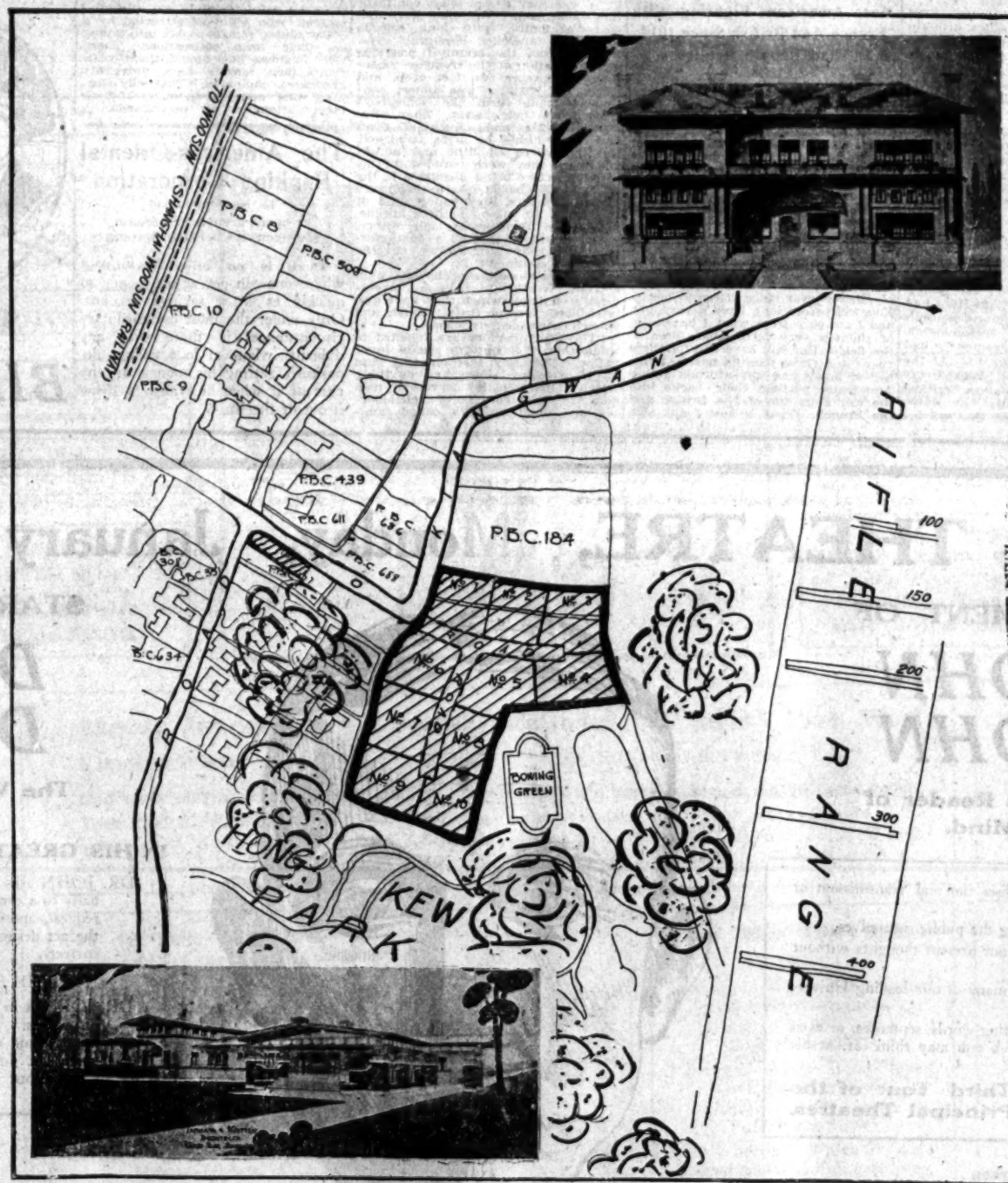
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## ADDRESSES MADE AT MEGATA DINNER

100 Distinguished Guests At  
Function In New York;  
Other Functions

New York, December 26.—Baron Megata gave a dinner at the Hotel Plaza tonight returning the courtesies paid to him. About a hundred representative citizens were present, including Judge Gary, Barton Hepburn, President Kingsley of the New York Life, Henry Clives, Perry Belmont, George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank; C. A. Coffin, of the General Electric Company; Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society; Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the Guarantee Trust Company; the vice-president of the National City Bank; J. Kuhn of Kuhn, Loeb and Company; J. P. Morgan, president of the Merchants Association; Ambassador Morgenthau; Mr. Outerbridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Trust Company; Mr. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad.

The orchestra played the American national anthem as Baron Megata proposed the toast to the President and the Japanese Emperor. Lindsay Russell proposed the toast to the Emperor of Japan.

Baron Megata, in his introductory greeting mentioned the continuous hospitality during the seven weeks since his landing in San Francisco. He expressed his appreciation of the American determination and preparation for active participation in the war and told of Japan's part in army, navy, finance and munitions. He said the shops are now in need of raw material, especially of steel. He hoped there would be soon an abundance for American use and a surplus for export. Then Japan would speed up the production of war essentials. He felt that American and Japanese relations are better now than for many years. The German propaganda and plots had been exposed. The Japanese are growing rapidly; the economic and financial connections are enlarging; tourist travel is increasing and every traveler seeing and understanding becomes a missionary of goodwill. Best of all the two nations are now allies fighting together in a righteous cause of civilization, humanity and justice.

Japan Taught U. S. How  
Baron Megata presented Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank as toastmaster. Mr. Hepburn highly commended the purpose of the commission and its personnel. He said the Shibusawa mission had sowed the seed which will bear fruit, but he thought the Megata commission had a better understanding of matters. He said that Japan taking her place late,

had in a few years made herself one of the greatest of the Powers. Japan had taught the United States the sacrifice, discipline and national effort which they follow to victory. Japan, he said, had studied the world and copied the best. She had put experts into responsible positions and followed their advice. The American, he said, should grasp Japan's hand in friendship. Let America and Japan together develop China in close co-operation. Americanism and Prussianism, Mr. Hepburn said, cannot live in the same world. All liberal nations must stand together. Let us be loyal friends.

Mr. Oudin, head of the Foreign Department of the General Electric Company, gave an appreciation of Japanese hospitality. Two objects Japan and America have in common now, he said. One is to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion, the other to safeguard their economic interests after the war. He was sure both would do their full part in the war. The two nations must keep economically strong. Economic strength is measured by international trade and relations. The allied nations must co-ordinate their efforts to meet the German threat and remove the distrust of motives underlying their commercial activities.

### True Gold at Heart of People

A good example of international co-operation, he said, is afforded by his company which for many years has been a partner with the Japanese in an industry employing thousands. The Americans furnishing engineering and manufacturing experience and patents and the Japanese a part of the capital and supervision of labor. The association had been highly successful. There were no outstanding questions between the two interests and never have been.

Mr. Yoneyama mentioned instances of misunderstandings brought about by the difference of customs. Notwithstanding the embargo on treasure gold, Mr. Yoneyama said the true gold at the heart of American people had abundantly been laid at the disposal of the Commissioners.

Mr. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, told of the value of truth and the folly of rumor. Japan could not escape the calumny of the German propaganda whispered in all sorts of rumors that Japan is corrupt and will not keep her engagements. His study of the true Japanese history showed that Townsend Harris understood the Japanese as honest people. Secretary of State Root had never found a nation more scrupulous in keeping its engagements. "The gentlemen's agreement" had absolutely been lived up to. At the Portsmouth conference Japan rose to a final level at a critical period. There was only one question unsettled. It was that of in-

demnity. Japan declared she was not fighting for money, thus showing the magnanimous spirit of "Hushido," with facts such as these before them, Mr. Stone said, people must tell the truth and stop rumor mongering.

### Reception at Hotel

New York, December 21.—Baron Megata gave an afternoon reception today at the Hotel Plaza. About two hundred were present including Senator Root, Ambassador Morgenthau, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Atterbury, Prof. Seligman and Outerbridge and other leading citizens.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation invited Baron Megata and the commission to dinner. Many prominent men were present including ex-Mayor Mitchell, Senator Chauncey Depew, Ambassadors Gerard and Morgenthau, Mr. Frick of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. George W. Perkins, formerly with Pierpont Morgan and many prominent business men of New York. Mr. Gary made the welcome speech and again advised Americans to visit Japan.

Ex-Mayor Mitchell greeted the Baron's commission. Baron Megata spoke of the urgency of a world's common law and also of American's final power in the war. Ambassador Gerard familiarly addressed the Baron by calling him "Judge" Megata and said that in Berlin before Japan declared war the Germans serenaded the Japanese Embassy but after they declared war the Japanese had difficulty to get food in Berlin. He praised the Japanese who sincerely appreciated Mr. Gerard's kindness. Many wrote letters and some called in person where Mr. Gerard returned to America to again thank him for his help in Berlin.

## NORTHCLIFFE PRAISES U.S. MEN EARLY IN WAR

More Americans Fighting With  
French And British Since 1914  
Than People Realize

The "red-headed runner" who fired the first American shot at the Germans was not the first American on the firing-line by a long shot. Americans have been there almost from the start, and in large numbers, too. Some of them have become well known; others have been doing their work just as bravely and well, though undiscovered by fame. Lord Northcliffe recently said to a Chicago Tribune reporter:

"I do not suppose that there are very many people in this country who know what a large number of Americans have been fighting the Germans in France ever since the war began. You will before long have a very big and I am sure from what I have seen of them a very formidable force in the field. But you have had for three years and three months past a number of brave and adventurous young Americans putting their backs into the war alongside of the British and the French. That is how I am able

to describe a visit to American troops on the French front, although you have not as yet officially taken your place on that front with the armed forces that you have raised for the crushing of the Prussian attempt at world domination."

The first time I came across Americans at the war was in September, 1914, only about a month after it had begun. During the Battle of the Marne I was billeted in a village where there were a number of dead British riders belonging to the British Army. I was a good deal surprised to find that among them were many from the United States. On their motor-cycles they were doing excellent work and thoroughly enjoying it.

Before this, in the very first days of the war, there had been numerous enlistments of Americans in the French Foreign Legion. It seemed as if every American young man living, or even staying as a visitor, in Paris felt that he must be in it. These also were rapidly turned into good soldiers and very good soldiers. They were often known for something about machinery, and readily picked up that technical knowledge of engines which is so useful to the driver of an aeroplane.

There were, and still are, many Americans in the French and British Flying Services. American boys make very good airmen. They have cool heads and bold spirits. They very often know something about machinery, and readily pick up that technical knowledge of engines which is so useful to the driver of an aeroplane.

Some months ago Lord Northcliffe made a visit to the front at the request of Sir Douglas Haig. It was in a sector where Canadian regiment was stationed, and in the regiment he saw hundreds of Americans were serving. He says in The Tribune:

"They were coming out of the trenches one afternoon, after being in them for two horrible, muddy, dangerous weeks. I met them near the village where they were to be in rest billets for a short time. They came down a hillside through a wood of tall pine-trees, came down with long steps and cheerful calls to one another, as if they had been having the easiest, happiest time in the world. It was easy to see what continent they came from. They were all spare of figure, with long, serious jaws, and farseeing blue-gray eyes. Released from the cramped positions and the futility of the trenches where there was water two feet deep, and where the shelling was almost continuous, made them like schoolboys freed from their tasks. They were covered with mud. Some of them had their heads or arms bandaged. But they were all lithe and active, and when they were paraded for inspection before being dismissed to the cottages and barns where they were to find quarters, they had a kind of smartness in spite of their fatigue, in spite of their muddy appearance, which impressed me as a characteristic decidedly suggestive of the American continent."

And the boys were chewing gum. (Lord Northcliffe calls it "sweetmeat")—a habit which they have also introduced among their British and French comrades in arms. "The army doctors are inclined to think that it is quite a useful innovation. They say that chewing gum has a soothing effect, and anything which quiets the nerves of men who are under the fire of trench-mortars and mine-throwers, called fami-

ly Minnie, from the German word *Mine*, is certainly of value. "Those who are sending parcels to the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force in France should certainly include packets of this sweetmeat."

"Another thing which should always be put in is a home newspaper, I mean a local newspaper, which gives the intimate details for which the boys at the front long so pathetically when they are far away from home. They like to see what their friends are doing. They like to read about church socials. They like to know that Miss Smith poured tea for Mrs. Brown. The troops at the front always have plenty of the world's great newspapers to tell them what is going on, but the local home journal is a gift for which they are always very grateful."

"I saw those American soldiers having a feast on some rather special occasion and talked with many of them. They all assured me that they were every day to be taking part in putting an end to the horrible organized savagery of the Prussian and that they were well looked after. They said they could not understand why there was at that time so much peace talk in the United States."

"They called the Germans slant-heads, and said if our people at home only knew what they are doing to French and Belgian women and children, they certainly would agree that the war can't stop until the Prussians are down and out. They told me with glee how, when the Germans put out boards in front of their trenches with, 'Why not have a peace talk chalked on them, the only reply they got was a tremendous bombardment, which cured them of that particular trick most effectively.'"

"Another trick in which the Germans indulged with special reference to the Americans then fighting against them was to spread the report that the Allies had hired them to fight. The hire which they received amounted to a dollar and a quarter a day. That may have seemed a very large sum to the German mind. The wages paid in Germany were notoriously small."

"But the men with whom I talked in that pine forest and in the village close by were certainly not the kind of men who could be attracted by a dollar and a quarter a day into giving up their usual occupations. There were business men among them, real-estate men, lumber men, university graduates, engineers. That silly German story was like so many of their inept attempts at propaganda, a

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boomerang which returned to hurt those who launched it. "Now the German propaganda talk makes light of the American armies which are in training for the task of helping to end the war. There is a stern warning in Holy Scripture against the folly of underestimating your enemy's strength. The Germans have already had two lessons which ought to have proved to them the wisdom of the Biblical adage.

They said at the beginning, as they had said for years before the war, that the French were a worn-out nation and could not stand up in battle against them. They called the British Army contemptible. "Let the American people remember these taunts. That which the Germans are flinging in their insolence at the American armies will, I know, be disproved in the same crushing and significant way."

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## Sunday Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—The Epiphany, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. National Service; noon, Holy Communion; 3 p.m. Children's Service; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; "Abide with me," (Sternale-Bennett). Preacher, The Dean.

**St. Andrew's Church.**—10.30 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion. Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m. Evensong.

**Union Church.**—11 a.m. National Service of Thanksgiving and Prayer; Chant 40; Anthem "He watching over Israel." 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Comfort for the times; Chant 49; Anthem, "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns 715, "Let God arise," 726.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). (The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—

Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. D. E. Hoste; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. Gilbert McIntosh.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, The Bund.

**Sunday Service 11 a.m.** Subject, "God." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

**Chinese Service.**—A special service for English speaking Chinese will be held this afternoon at St. Andrew's Church at 4 p.m. The Rev. C. F. S. McRae will deliver the address. All interested are invited. There will be a meeting after the service to discuss the future of the movement.

**American Song Service.**—The Rev. Harry W. Luce, Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Education Association, will speak at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 o'clock. Mrs. Frank Rawlinson will sing.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

**Sunday Service League.**—At 5 o'clock p.m. At Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Rev. D. MacGillivray D.D. will speak on "The Sacrificial Life."

## Unrest Behind The Lines

By Winston Churchill

THE more one sees of this war, the more one is inclined to the belief that its real significance lies behind the battle lines rather than on them. Like the great war that followed the French Revolution, it has two aspects, the military and the social, and of these the social is far the more serious of the two so far as the future of the world is concerned. A process of ferment breaking profound social changes had for some time been going on with more or less intensity in various countries before the war began; and contrary to certain prophecies, the war tended to hasten rather than retard the process. In America, for instance, and notably in our Western States, we were absorbed in experiments in democracy—especially during the campaign of 1916—that we almost lost interest in the war. But today it is safe to say we have become the most conservative of the nations of the Western World. We were once the most radical.

The keynote of what is likely to happen in other allied countries in case of a German victory, or of even a pronounced German success, has been struck in Russia. That ferment has been seething a long time. Since 1905 Russia has been waiting to overthrow a bureaucracy upheld by a mystical and fanatical Tsar; the peasants, the army, from an outraged sense of betrayal, supported the revolution, whereupon the revolt at once took on the true revolutionary colors of the time. The inner significance of this war has to do with the emancipation of labor, just as the inner significance of that of a hundred years ago had to do with the emancipation of the shop-keeper—who has since become a plutocrat! We not only have to reconcile ourselves to that idea, but we have the immediate task before us of guiding this evolutionary tendency by using all our intelligence on the problem, otherwise we shall have portions of the world given over to anarchy and chaos, or else, perhaps, what is just as bad from our point of view, German efficiency. When we strip this struggle of all moral aspects and try to look at it scientifically, we Western nations are fighting, if not for chaos, at least for the right to have chaos if we choose. We are fighting for the right to experiment in government, to make blunders in order to discover new truths.

Russia has had her revolution. And it is safe to say that in all the nations of the Western World something like a revolution is due; call it, if you like, a profound change in the social fabric that will probably take place peacefully in all countries save Germany, where there is no constitutional outlet for the people's will. The Junkers, though by no means as dominant as they were, will die hard, will practice coercion as long as it is in their power to practice it. They have had and are having to resort at times to the most brutal methods to keep down certain elements in the army, and they have crushed one mutiny in the navy. The loyalty of these Junkers to an order, their willingness to die for that order if need be, was strikingly illustrated about a month ago when an officer at the point of a pistol prevented some

fifty men from surrendering in a tunnel. All were burned to death. Nor can the fact that there is serious dissatisfaction among the civil population, a searching self-questioning as to the worth-whileness of imperial expansion and commercial expansion—especially at the price they are paying—well be doubted.

So far as the Allies are concerned, the probability of a social turn-over that would paralyze a nation for the proper prosecution of the war is not unlikely to happen in Italy, France, and even in Britain, provided the war continues to drag on and on and no more reverses are experienced. The peace propaganda is mostly among the working classes, but it must be remembered that the working classes have a potential, an economic power today far beyond the political power represented by their votes. They have a leverage of which they are becoming more and more aware. A great many of them are syndicalists. Like the Junkers—and this is not said derisively, but impartially—they deem their first loyalty to be to their class, they are not inclined to recognize national boundaries; they argue that the more revolutions take place outside of Germany the more likelihood of a revolution inside of Germany; that the way to stop the war is by revolution—peaceful if possible. This may or may not be true. The question for the responsible Governments of the nations concerned is whether it is worth while to take such a chance.

Wouldn't it be better by military means to force Germany to have her revolution first? That is exactly what, with her cleverness, Junker Germany is trying to do to the Allies; she is sowing peace propaganda among their armies and their populations—now that Russia can no longer be kept an absolute monarchy, which would have suited her better. She has done a great deal of this sowing in Italy.

The situation, then, regarded as justly as possible, appears to be this: Can we of the Entente, including America, "beat" Germany to the social upheaval?—to use a slang expression. Can we force her, by properly co-ordinated military operations and the realization of a common purpose, to have her revolution first? If we can do this, we shall be in a position to guide with more wisdom and less haste the evolutionary changes that are coming in our own nations—if, indeed, if Germany wins the war, we that escape her clutches shall be in a situation to do any guiding at all.

I do not know anything at first hand about Italy. But I talked to men abroad who profess to know, who have been there recently, and their opinion seems to be that at present Italy will hold out and prosecute the war. It is difficult to say just how instrumental peace propaganda was in regard to the German advance. In France, that war-ridden and war-weary nation, the morale of the army, and in general of the people, is still superb, and there are no better soldiers and no better military organization in the world today than the British. The British Nation, with its motto of "Dogged does it," is at present determined to see the war through, and

(Continued on Page 12)

## Shall We Abandon Russia? By U.S. Senator William E. Borah

Senator Borah proposes that the United States should make a real effort to save Russia, not only as an act of humanity, but to keep her from becoming a permanent ally of Germany. For if she stops fighting with us, he says, she will be cajoled into fighting against us.

(New York Times)

If such a thing is possible, the outlook for Russia is darker now than it was at any time under the rule of the Romanoffs. It is difficult to conceive of anything more demoralizing, more crushing and cruel than the remorseless bureaucracy of Russia as it existed prior to the revolution. But there are some things even worse than that, and one in the utter chaos which follows upon the effort of millions of people who, without sane leadership, without any well-conceived ideas of liberty, seek in vain to establish for themselves self-government.

Perhaps the most soul-moving scene which the human family presents is that of a people with no experience, no training in self-government, starved, stunted and brutalized by centuries of oppression, seeking to realize the blessings of liberty and unable to do so. The world is now looking upon such a scene in Russia.

Have we done all as a humane and liberty-loving nation that we can do for this noble people struggling in blindness and in madness to be free? Shall we abandon them to themselves and to the machinations of the powerful and ubiquitous activities of the German propaganda?

Already they are starving. The winter women and children will die by the hundreds of thousands, the same splendid breed of women who a few weeks ago went to the battlefields to fight for their liberties and against the common enemy. One shudders to contemplate the things which these people are to experience if the present program continues—the French Revolution will be enacted over on a more stupendous and revolting scale. Without leadership, without counsel or advice, and apparently without sympathy, these people, a people of noble possibilities, are plunging into an indescribable hell, where starvation and pillage and assassination and chaos are to hold high like dancing devils above the burning Marie. And what is even more menacing still, to be whipped into shape at last for a cog in the German military machine.

Cannot the United States do something? Have we done all we can do, shall we simply turn aside, curse the few leaders and forget the mass of the people? Shall we content ourselves with anathematizing the Bolsheviks and shut our ears to the wail of the masses? Is it no use to try? It is up to us to exert our influence. We should send men powerful to deal with such situations, not for a visit, but to stay until order is brought out of chaos. We ought to determine to defeat Germany in this game; otherwise we shall have some difficulty in defeating her upon the field of battle. Unless we do something and can demonstrate that we can do something, it would be well to modify our pretensions as to making the world safe for democracy.

Lloyd George in his Paris speech spoke in "brutal frankness" of the mistakes of the Allies. He was the only man who could thus speak, and he did it in splendid fashion. "The war has been prolonged by

particularism." Yes, the same particularism, a rather euphonious word to denote a harsher term, which planted the seeds of dissolution in the peace treaties of 1919, and which has left the germs of conflict in every European settlement from that hour to this. But to recur to his indictment, here it is in part—the failure to assist Serbia, the failure to assist Rumania, thereby turning over her wheat fields and oil wells to the enemy. He might have included the failure to assist Russia.

The neglect of Serbia and Rumania was no more pronounced upon the part of the Allies than the neglect of Russia after the revolution. Undoubtedly it may be truly said that it was due to the same cause—particularism—a want of solidarity, a lack of unity, a lack of a broad-gauge, comprehensive program. But the Premier discloses in a sentence one reason, perhaps, why more attention was not given to directing affairs in Russia. He says: "I say it, no matter what may happen to Russia or in Russia, a revolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenzollernism." This would seem to be an error of view.

If revolutionary Russia ends up by getting under the control through separate treaty or otherwise of Germany, it will not be a menace but a distinct aid to the Hohenzollerns. If, when the revolutionary energy of this people has spent its force and they begin to look about for a strong, steady power, some power which will restore order at whatever cost, and Germany offers that which Napoleon supplied to the French, and the national resources of Russia pass under the control of Germany, it will be of stupendous advantage to Hohenzollernism; indeed, it may be sufficient to prolong its existence somewhat.

When the revolution occurred in Russia it was supposed to mean much against the Hohenzollerns, and all America rejoiced. But we took too much for granted. We have here a lesson as to the value of unity of purpose and eternal vigilance. Germany threw her propelling forces into Russia. Though the revolution was against her, she has turned it in all probability to her advantage.

The Germans understood well that the Russian people would instinctively turn to the consideration of their domestic affairs—to the redistribution of the land, the dream of years, and to the rehabilitation of economic affairs. It was natural for them to want to enjoy immediately and concretely the blessings of their new freedom. So the ground was fallow for peace. The Allies made no effort of moment. "Particularism" was in the saddle. When the Russians made some impractical suggestions, as the Allies view them, as to peace terms, no effort was made to turn their thoughts into right channels. Their suggestions were dealt with in true cavalier fashion. You may wholly disagree with the views of 175,000,000 people, but you cannot ignore them and at the same time direct or lead such people. There was no concerted leadership at home among the Russians themselves, and none was offered them from abroad. The only effort that was made at all was by our Government, and that was incidental, because we were not shaping the program. On the other hand, the enemy was there, active every hour, and this petulant, feverish mass of helpless humanity rushing on to its

ruin is, in large measure, of the enemy's handiwork.

The President has taken a distinct step of undoubted value in eliminating from this war that particularism which has already cost countless millions in treasure and hundreds of thousands of human lives. He has suggested and brought about, to some extent at least, solidarity. If in his judgment it should be wise to go further, his countrymen will support his efforts. One can easily discern from the President's messages to Russia that he saw well the situation and recognized the duty, but we were not directing affairs then, we were simply assisting. It seems there could be no objection now to our taking the lead in this matter. There can be no possible conflict of interest between Russia and the United States, while the Russia of old does distrust some of the allies. The Republic of the West has what Russia needs, and what we ought to make an effort to have Russia see she needs, to wit, mainly, orderly, regulated liberty. While we are a part of the allied cause, giving our money and men, nevertheless we stand separate and apart from the old particularism, the special interests and local prejudices which have become ingrained in the European life and of which Europe never can be free except through the aid of some nation wholly independent of European life.

I do not mean to criticize our Government in stopping the shipment of certain articles intended for Russia. It would, of course, be mere waste to send the instrumentalities of civilization into a region of chaos. That is not what the Russian people need, at least until stable government is restored. What Russia needs now is leadership, in advice and counsel such as will help to bring about order and establish again the reign of law. The time is soon coming when these people will seek refuge from this turmoil and suffering. That time has perhaps already arrived, for under the astute stupidity of the censorship we are not getting all the facts from Russia.

A commission composed of able men, men in sympathy with what the Russian people wish to accomplish, but experienced and wise enough to direct their movement along practical lines, would at this particular time, it seems to me, be of great help. This is not reflecting upon the commission which went and returned. An entirely new commission should go under different circumstances, under a program of our own and with a wider, deeper, and broader message. It may be that it is too late; it may be, as Lloyd George said, the story of Serbia and Rumania over again. But I believe we should make the effort. The possibilities are so great for good, should we succeed, and the probabilities for evil are so great unless something is done, that we ought to try.

We simply cannot as a humane and Christian people shut our eyes to the situation in Russia and let it go on its ruinous way. We should have this Republic of the West on the ground, putting its humanity, its liberty, its experience in free government against the intrigue and machinations of the foe. What did Lafayette know about what the results would be when he came to America? What did he care so far as the question of whether he should come or not was concerned? What did Kosciuszko know? The healing, uplifting power of heroic deeds often puts to shame the cold calculations and foresight of the most practical.

## University Professors Head Four Cabinets

By LINDSAY ROGERS, PH. D., Adjunct Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia

WHEN, within a week, Germany and Italy changed their Premiers, both vacancies were filled by university professors. To be sure, Count von Hertling, the new Chancellor of Germany, and Vittorio Orlando, the head of the Italian Cabinet, had had parliamentary careers; they were not transferred directly from academic chairs to the most important State posts. But their original vocation—von Hertling was a Professor of Philosophy at Bonn and Orlando Professor of Law in Sicily—is of more than passing significance when it is remembered that revolutionary Russia has relied liberally upon professors; that Paul Painlevé, until recently the French Premier, was Professor of Mechanics at the Sorbonne, and that our own Chief Magistrate, President Wilson, occupied the Chair of Politics and Jurisprudence at Princeton University.

From the beginning of the present conflict it has been evident in all the belligerent countries, and it is particularly true in the United States, that business men must contribute largely to a successful conduct of the war, not only by patriotic cooperation, but by service in Government posts. And the fact that, before Painlevé's retirement a few weeks ago, the heads of four of the most important nations now at war—the United States, France, Italy, and Germany—had come from the academic life is worthy of some attention because it marks a stage of the gradual emergence of the university professor into public affairs which has, of recent years, in

the United States, at least, been slowly but undeniably taking place.

In England the presence of some few professors in Parliament is nothing to be wondered at, since the universities are entitled to a certain number of members; yet the press considered it unusual last December when Herbert A. L. Fisher, a university Professor of History, was made President of the Board of Education in Lloyd George's Cabinet. England was not accustomed to rely upon educators for important State posts. They were depended upon to mobilize public opinion, to do expert service, specialized work, like that of Professor J. H. Morgan on atrocities, and for the collection of material and publication of reports. In Germany there is a close connection between the universities and the State, and the Government exerts a control over the utterances of the holders of the more important chairs. Promotion, and even tenure of office, is dependent upon Governmental approval, and under these circumstances it is but a step to actual participation in the affairs of the State. But, generally speaking, for democracies to rely upon members of the academic profession for political leaders is exceptional.

When Mr. Wilson ran for the Presidency in 1912 the number of college professors who had held elective posts was not very great. The chief participation had been, and increasingly is, in municipal and State politics. Only one previous President of the United States, James A. Garfield, an instructor in Hiram College and later President of the same institution, had been taken from academic life. The earlier American Congresses included two Presidents of Harvard,

Joshua Quincy and Edward Everett. In more recent years college professors have been represented by William L. Wilson, of tariff bill fame, who was Professor of Latin in Columbia College from 1865 to 1871 and President of the University of West Virginia in 1883, and William Everett, some time Harvard instructor. Ex-Senator Root taught for a while immediately after leaving college; Champ Clark's autobiography in The Congressional Record proudly mentions the fact that for twenty-two years he "held the record of being the youngest college President in the United States" (it was Marshall College). Mr. Taft taught law in Cincinnati, and Mr. Hughes, ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was a Professor of Law at Cornell. But these men are not thought of primarily as college instructors, and considering the prominence of lawyers in American public life the academic profession has been very inadequately represented.

Perhaps one reason for this is that up until recent years there has not been a sufficient measure of academic freedom. In too many American institutions of learning the opinions of the teaching staff upon economic and political questions have been dictated, or at least stifled, by Boards of Trustees, and professors have thus been greatly handicapped in their efforts to play a leading role in the intellectual and political life of the country. It would serve no useful purpose to give examples. Happily the recent ones are few, but the death a few weeks ago of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the historian and economist, recalled to mind the fact that his advocacy of a bimetallic stand-

ard for the United States during the campaign of 1896 was responsible for his leaving Brown University and seeking a position in the West. Incidents like this contributed in large measure to keeping American university professors out of active politics, and the cases of Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, who was Professor of Law at Yale, and of Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, an Alderman of the city and candidate for Mayor, are so infrequent that they are exceptions to a rule.

For highly specialized administrative tasks, however, resort has, of recent years, been increasingly made to university men. It was an unusual choice when ten years ago Professor Hollander of Johns Hopkins was sent to the island of Santo Domingo to reorganize its finances, but such service has now become so frequent as to be almost commonplace. Three American pro-

fessors have successively served as constitutional advisers to the Chinese Government. American economists were consulted on railway and financial problems there. Mr. Taft's commission on economy and efficiency was composed primarily of university professors; and there is hardly a State industrial or workmen's compensation commission which does not rely upon advice from college teachers. This tendency became, as might have been expected, very marked when Mr. Wilson's Administration began. Two Princeton Professors of Economics were appointed on the Interstate Commerce Commission and as head of the Bureau of Labor; Professor Tansig of Harvard is Chairman of the Tariff Board; Secretary of Agriculture Houston was a university President; President Yager of Georgetown College (Ky.)

(Continued on Page 12)

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## Reconstruction In England

By Frederic J. Haskin

Great Britain will face two great problems in reconstruction: What can be done to meet the unemployment crisis that will inevitably follow the close of the war? How can the nation develop its natural resources so as to prevent it from again becoming a dumping ground for German manufactures? The best brains of the country have been called upon to work out these problems, and already certain reforms are being seriously

considered by the government. In a sense one problem seems to answer the other.

It is estimated that at the end of the war over a million men, returning from the front, will be thrown upon the labor market. Simultaneously, about a third of the working population will be thrown out of work by the closing of munitions factories and the cessation of other war production. At the beginning of the war there was a labor crisis. But it was

quickly passed through the rapid enlistment of men and the opening up of new war industries. Entirely new remedies must be found for peace.

Of all those suggested by the men working out the reconstruction problem, agriculture seems to offer the most favorable results. The soldiers returning from the front will be used to an outdoor life. Many of them, sent home to convalesce, have already commented on the success of the small French farmer and have expressed a longing to get back to the land. Heretofore, land has been extremely scarce in England—tilable land that is. Thousands of acres were tied up in the large estates, very little of which was cultivated.

It was not always so, of course. With the ending of the feudal system, the small holdings among yeomen farmers, who not only made the country rich in agriculture, but fought valiantly for it through the French campaigns under Edward III and Henry V and put up a splendid fight against the armies of Charles I, under the leadership of Cromwell.

All through the Victorian period these small farmers held their land, which had come down to them in small patches from their yeoman ancestors, and asked nothing better of England. Then things began to change. The small holdings were bought up by individuals; many of the farms were turned into game preserves, and the English yeoman farmer either went to the cities or became a farm laborer at sixteen shillings a week.

At the same time agriculture in England began to dwindle, and kept on dwindling until the war showed the country the danger of such a policy. During the Victorian period almost all of the wheat consumed in England was grown on its own soil. In 1914, four-fifths of it was being imported from foreign countries and the British colonies. Potatoes and beet sugar were imported in large quantities from Germany, while a great part of British soil was lying idle, not even being used for the grazing of cattle. It is estimated that about 6 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture at the outbreak of the war, as compared with 21 per cent of the population in France, and 31 per cent in Austria.

Since the war, the government has put many of the large estates under cultivation, under the stress of a food shortage, and the policy of the reconstructionists seems to be to keep it cultivated. They want the government to buy these large estates and divide them once more into small

holdings, to be sold to the people on a time basis. That the owners may not care to part with them appears to make no difference. They must be compelled to for the public good, just as British soldiers have fought and died for the public good. With the ending of the war these soldiers will come home, and something must be done for them. Otherwise, it is predicted, there will be a wholesale emigration from England such as there has never been before.

The Unionist party has already pursued the above policy in Ireland. Through a national loan of 120 million pounds, it purchased 11,000,000 acres of Irish land and sold it to 400,000 Irish farmers. Then it built 43,000 laborers' cottages and rented them to laborers at a nominal price.

This last is another feature urged upon the government by the reconstructionists. The housing conditions in Great Britain are acknowledged to be very bad. For years the government has been on the verge of taking some important step to ameliorate them, and the war has increased its anxiety in this regard. So many cases of tuberculosis and other degenerative diseases occurring in the army have been traced back to insanitary quarters at home. At the beginning of the war it was estimated that over three million persons were living in overcrowded insanitary houses, the average sheltering more than two persons to one room.

When the war was about a month old, the British government passed a bill appropriating a sum of four million pounds, to be distributed among local authorities for the construction of small houses—small houses being especially scarce. The purpose of this bill, however, was not to relieve housing conditions as much as it was to relieve conditions in the building trade, which had been literally shot to pieces by the war.

In the first place, money was tight. People were withdrawing their mortgages on real estate as fast as possible, and were not disposed to make new loans. This naturally operated against building. Inasmuch as building was the third largest industry in Great Britain up to the time of the war, thousands of builders were thrown out of work. It was to take care of these workers that the government bill was passed. But, as conditions began to improve when many builders entered the army and munitions plants, the government evidently changed its mind concerning the need for small houses, for the local authorities never

received any money or instructions concerning them.

During the war the housing situation has become more acute than ever. There is still an alarming scarcity of small houses. It was thought for a while that the wives of soldiers would give up their homes and go to live with their parents or with other families, but such has not been the case. The women have shown a strong tendency to keep the home fires burning for the return of their husbands. In the meantime, however, the money situation became worse and almost ended in turning many of these women and their families out of their homes.

In 1915 a house famine occurred. Rents became exorbitant. This was largely due to the fact that the government had offered five per cent on its war loans, so that everybody was anxious to call in his loan bearing a lower rate of interest and buy war bonds. Renewals of mortgages were made only at higher rates of interest, which further increased the rents. Disputes between house-owners and tenants reached a dangerous pitch, and rent strikes were threatened.

Finally, the government had to pass another bill, providing that for the period of the war rents must not be raised, and that mortgages should not be foreclosed, except under unusual and special circumstances.

This has served to restore order for the period of the war, but it does not dispose of after-war conditions, when it is anticipated that private capital will be as cautious as ever. It is estimated that over 900,000 men are employed in the building trade of Great Britain. A third of these are now in the army; another fifty thousand are employed in munition factories, and the others are engaged in war construction. The end of the war will see all of these men thrown out of employment.

The reconstructionists urge, therefore, that the government can kill two birds with one stone by putting these men to work on the construction of small houses, thus providing them with employment and at the same time alleviating housing conditions. For many years this housing question has been a plank in various party platforms. The Unionist party advocated housing families in healthy comfortable quarters and making up the loss from those who could not afford to pay it back to the government by state grants. On the other hand, the Liberal Party also advocated building appropriate houses for the people, but it held that the wages of the workingman should be raised so that he could pay the government for his house. Both of these plans are combined by the Labor party's platform.

It is quite likely that one of them will be put through at the end of the war. The British government has learned many lessons during its three years' struggle, among them the value of national health and the value of national spirit. The people are now supporting a great war with their lives and their money. It is estimated that the war is costing England £140,000,000 every four weeks. This sum alone would build all the houses necessary for those now living under insanitary overcrowded conditions; it would buy many farms for returned soldiers, and it would help to prevent an unemployment crisis.

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## Potash And Perlmutter On 'Foreign Affairs'

By Montague Glass

"I see where the French President is going to lose his prime minister again," Abe Potash said, "which the way that feller is always changing prime ministers, Mawrus, he must be a terrible hard man to work for."

"Say!" Morris Perlmutter replied, "I've got enough to think about keeping track of what happens here in this country without I should worry my head over political Messes in France."

"Well, you are the same like a whole lot of Americans," Abe said, "which for all they read about what is going on over in Europe, the Edison Manufacturing Company might just as well never have invented the telegraph at all."

"I don't got to read it with such a statesman like you around here," Morris retorted, "so go ahead and tell me: what did the French Prime Minister does now that he gets fired for it?"

"That only goes to show what you know from prime ministers!" Abe declared. "A prime minister never gets fired, Mawrus—he resigns, and while I admit that nine times out of ten when the French President has had a prime minister resign on him, it's probably been a case of the stenographer tipping the prime minister off that before the boss went to lunch he said: 'If that graftier's still here when I come back there'll be another prime minister going around on crutches,' y'understand; yet at the same time this here last prime minister has been right on the job, and the French President has been quite worried for fear he's going to quit."

"Well, let him get along without a prime minister for a while," Morris said. "With the money the French people is spending for war supplies, it won't do him no harm to cut down his payroll, and besides, what does he want a prime minister for anyway? Has President Wilson got a prime minister? Them people come over here a couple of months ago and cashed in a hard luck story for a matter of a few hundred million dollars, y'understand, and like a lot of come-ons that we are, understand me, it never even occurred to us but what them boys was living right up close to the cushion."

"How much do you think a prime minister draws, Mawrus—a million a week?" Abe asked.

"It ain't how much he draws," Morris said. "It's the idea of the thing which I don't care if he only gets five dollars a day and commissions, Abe, if President Wilson would got a prime minister working for him, instead of attending to the business himself, which is what President Wilson gets paid for, y'understand, there's many a time when the President has been out late at the theater or when he is feeling under the weather, understand me, where he would say: 'Why should I kill myself staying day in day out like a slave, y'understand. What have I got a prime minister for anyway?' And that's how I bet yer the French President has passed over to the prime minister a whole lot of important stuff which the poor nebbich was bound to slip up on, because, after all, a prime minister is only a prime minister."

"Maybe you're right," Abe admitted, "but at the same time there's some pretty smart prime ministers, too, which you take this here prime minister, Lord George, over in England, and that feller practically runs the country. In fact, as I understand it, King George leaves the entire management to him, so much confidence he's got in the feller."

"Perhaps it's because this here Lord George and King George is related maybe," Morris suggested.

"I don't think so," Abe replied. "The names is only a coincidence, which even beore Lord George was ever heard of at all, the prime minister always run things in England, while the King put in his whole time opening charity bazaars and laying corner stones. First and last, I suppose that feller has laid more corner stones than all the heads of all the fraternal orders in the United States put together, and if there's such a disease as grand master's thumb, like smoker's heart and housemaid's knee, Mawrus, I'll bet that King George has got it."

"Well, an English king can afford to spend his time that way," Morris said, "because them English prime ministers is really prime, y'understand, whereas you take the prime ministers which the us nebbich, the King of Greece and even the King of Sweden had it, and instead of them prime ministers being prime, understand me, they ranged all the way from shirking to chuck, as they would say in the meat business."

"Some of the English prime ministers wasn't so awful prime neither," Abe said. "Take the feller which was holding down the job of prime minister around July 4, 1776, and the way that boy let half a continent slip through his fingers was enough to make King Solomon the Second or whatever the English King's name was in them days, swear off laying corner stones for the rest of his life. Also the English prime minister which engineered the real estate deal where Germany got hold of the island of Heligoland wasn't what Mr. P. E. Armour would call first cut exactly, which if England would now own Heligoland instead of Germany, Mawrus, such a serial number as U-59 for a German submarine would never have been heard of. They would have stopped short at U-2 or U-2b."

"Well, anybody's liable to get stuck

in a swap with vacant lots, Abe," Morris said, "and the chances is the poor feller figured that this here Heligoland, the only person who would have the nerve to call such real estate real estate, y'understand, would be a real estate with a first class imagination when the tide was out."

"That's what Germany figured, too," Abe said. "And the consequence is she went to work and improved them vacant lots with fortifications which lay so low in the water, Mawrus, that from two miles out at sea, no one would dream of such things—least of all an admiral."

"So, how could you blame a prime minister if he didn't suspect what Germany was up to when she bought that land bank?" Morris asked.

"Of course, that was a long time before the war, Mawrus," Abe said. "Nowadays the dumbest prime minister knows enough to know that coming from a German diplomat, a simple remark like 'Good morning, ain't it an elegant weather we are having?' is subject to one of several constructions, none of which is exactly what you could call kosher, y'understand."

"And supposing he finds such a remark in a letter from a German diplomat to the Kaiser, Abe?" Morris asked. "What does it mean then?"

"That depends on where it is written from," Abe said, "which if the minister of foreign affairs down in Paraguay or Peru finds out that a German ambassador has written home to the effect that he is feeling quite well again and hopes this letter finds you the same, y'understand, the foreign minister hustles over to the War Department and wants to know if they are going to allow him to be insulted in that way by a dirty crook like that. On the other hand, if the chief of the United States Secret Service gets hold of a letter from any one of them honorary German diplomats who is practically holding down the job of Imperial German consul to the Bronx while drawing the salary of—we would say, for example—a New York Supreme Court Justice, Mawrus, and if the letter says: 'Accept my best wishes for a prosperous and happy new year in which my wife joins and remain,' y'understand, that means the copper was shipped in paste-board containers marked:

PRUNES  
USE NO HOOKS."

"The German Secret Service certainly fixes up some wonderful cipher codes, Abe," Morris said. "Sometimes as much as two hours and a quarter passes before a United States Secret Service man gets the right dope on one of them code letters."

"Sure, I know," Abe said. "But most times he don't have no more trouble over it than the average business man would with a baseball column, which the way every government secret service knows every other government's secret service's secrets, Mawrus, it's a wonder to me that they don't call the whole thing off by mutual consent, because the only difference between government secret services is that some secret services is louder than others. Take for instance, the German secret service, and there was months and months when this here Dr. Heinrich Albert, Captain von Papen and his boy Ed got as much newspaper publicity as one of them rotten shows which received such a good notice from the crickets of the Clock and Suit Gazette that the manager thinks it may have a chance, y'understand."

"At the same time, Abe," Morris remarked, "the Germans make things pretty secret when they want to, otherwise how could the Kaiser have kept that mutiny under his chest for over a couple of months?"

"And you could take it from me, Mawrus," Abe said, "before Michaelis let it out in the Reichstag, he might just as well have stopped in at the Lokal Anzeiger office on his way downtown and inserted a couple of lines of so under the head of 'Situations Wanted—Males.'"

"Why, I thought you said a prime minister never gets fired," Morris said.

"Prime ministers is one thing and chancellors another, Mawrus," Abe told him.

"Then I imagine this here Michaelis must be putting in a lot of time nowadays going over his contract to see if he's got any comeback against the party of the first part in case that crook fires him," Morris said.

"Well, he can keep on looking till he finds another job," Abe replied, "because the Kaiser is like a lot of other highwaymen in the cutting-up trade, Mawrus. To them fellers the first and most important thing about a contract is the loopholes, y'understand, and after that's fixed, they don't care what goes into it, which you take that contract of Michaelis's and I bet yer that a police court lawyer could drive an armored tank through them paragraphs which is supposed to hold the Kaiser, y'understand, whereas if Michaelis wanted to get out of it, Mawrus, he could go to work and hire Messrs. Hughes, Brandeis, Stanchfield, Hughes and Stanchfield, supposing there was Gott soll h'ven such a firm of lawyers, and they

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wouldn't be able to find so much as a comma out of place for him."

"And as a good German, Abe, Michaelis would be awful disappointed if they did," Morris said. "Because that's the way the Germans feel towards the Kaiser. He robs 'em, he murders 'em and he starves their wives and children to death, just so him and his family could run the country, and them poor Helms says to one another: 'That's the kind of a Kaiser to have! A big, strong man which he don't give a nickel for nobody! He's a wonder all right, and if we didn't have a feller like that at the head of the country, I don't know how we would be able to stand all the trouble that cut-throat and his crook family is causing us—Heaven bless them.'"

"The hopplees part of it is," Abe commented, "that there's no way of putting a nation of ninety million people in a lunatic asylum, even if there was an asylum big enough to hold them, which there ain't, Mawrus."

"And as much as you sympathize with a lunatic, you can't have him going around loose, Abe," Morris said, "so what are we going to do about it?"

"Well, we're trying hard to shut 'em up in Germany again," Abe declared, "and after we've got them there, Mawrus, I am willing to stand my share of the expense that the war should go on long enough to give them a little home treatment, y'understand, and by home treatment, Mawrus, I mean not only treating the lunatics themselves, but also treating their homes." Abe continued, growing red in the face at the thought of it, "which I only hope that I will live long enough to see a moving picture of German homes the same like I seen moving pictures of French homes and Belgian homes, and if that don't sweat the Kaiser-mania out of their systems, they are crazy for keeps."

### JORDAN NOW FOR WA?

Kaiser's Alarm At Rise Of Socialists Brought On Struggle

Seattle, November 19.—David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University and formerly a leader in the peace movement in this country, declared in a sermon in a Unitarian church here yesterday it was plainly America's duty to go "full speed ahead" with the present war program.

The Kaiser, he stated, had viewed the rise of internationalism and social democracy in Germany with alarm, and realizing that these movements were turning his people away from war, he ordered the crushing of democratic France.

### Unrest Behind

The Lines

(Continued from Page 10)

will see it through provided it is not starved into submission.

Now, whether they starve or not, whether they and France and Italy have the food and supplies and munitions to carry on the war, depends upon America. And this makes the crucial military question of the war the submarine question. At present it is not solved. We are fortunate, indeed, in having a man like Admiral Sims in command of our naval forces in Europe at this



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## University Professors Head Four Cabinets

(Continued from Page 10)

became Governor of Porto Rico, and a new Ambassador was Professor van Dyke of Princeton, and Professor Reinsch of Wisconsin is Minister to China.

With the coming of the war to the United States there was an influx of university professors in Washington, not only to deal with natural science problems, to do voluntary propaganda work in informing the country on the issues of the conflict, and to organize bureaus requiring the services of trained statisticians and economists, but to take important administrative posts. Professor Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Professor Keppel of Columbia became special assistant to the Secretary of War, and in the Judge Advocate General's branch of the army professors of law have played a very important role. Much of the emergency legislation passed by Congress or now pending has resulted from their work.

As intellectual leaders of the country university professors have up until recent years not played a very significant part. This is due, as has been said, to the fact that academic freedom is a recent achievement. It has long been a commonplace that the lawyers dominated American politics. The clergy had their day first, but the leadership was very definitely lost to the legal profession whose influence, in its turn, has been waning partly because of a reluctance to heed the teachings of politics, economics, and ethics. The success of the fight for social legislation against constitutional limitations strictly interpreted by the courts was a triumph of economics and politics over law, and even before the outbreak of the war had stripped lawyers of much of their influence. But with the lapse from peace, professors began really to play their part as intellectual leaders. The manifesto of the German professors met with instant response in the United States. American teachers did more than any other profession to educate the public on the causes of the war and its issues. They could hardly be silent in the face of such tremendous political and moral problems, and it is due in large part to the influence of the universities, I venture, that America entered the war as eagerly as it did when called upon by President Wilson.

In England at the time of the fall

of the Asquith Ministry there was a great discussion as to the place of the lawyer in the modern State. The charge was that he was too prone to refine and to delay; that he possessed no specialized knowledge of government or business, upon which, in wartime at least, Governments are absolutely dependent, and that he too often



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## DEFINES 'PREJUDICES' AGAINST ENGLAND

Brilliant Italian Exposes Real Causes Of Them And Praises British Empire

Rome, Italy.—In an article in the *Unita*, entitled "Perfidious Albion," Angelo Crespi exposes what, in his opinion, are the real causes of the prejudices against England, so widely entertained on the Continent. What, he asks, are the reasons for this widespread prejudice against England, even in countries which, like Italy, have always been her friends? The fundamental accusation brought against England is that of being perfidious, utilitarian, rapacious and insatiable. At once the question arises, how can it be proved from history that England has been more perfidious, utilitarian, rapacious and insatiable than other powers and other countries, as, for example, the Papacy, the Italian princes of the Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire or Prussia? It is, however, sufficient to comprehend the basis of these accusations to understand its weakness.

England, as the oldest national State in Europe, was the first to struggle against the pretensions of the Roman Curia to universal supremacy. William the Conqueror was the first king who refused to Hildebrand the homage which Edward IV, on the other hand, had to pay. And later, with Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Cromwell, England became the bulwark of Protestantism against the Roman Catholic monarchies. Here was a source of anti-English prejudice, the enmity of the Papacy.

England has compassed the downfall of all the states which have aspired to European hegemony. Could this come about without leaving traces of enmity in France and Spain? It was precisely the permanent necessity for assuring her own safety which constrained England to turn against the friend of yesterday, become the menace of the day, which explains the accusations of perfidy and of instability brought against her by those whose game she has refused to play.

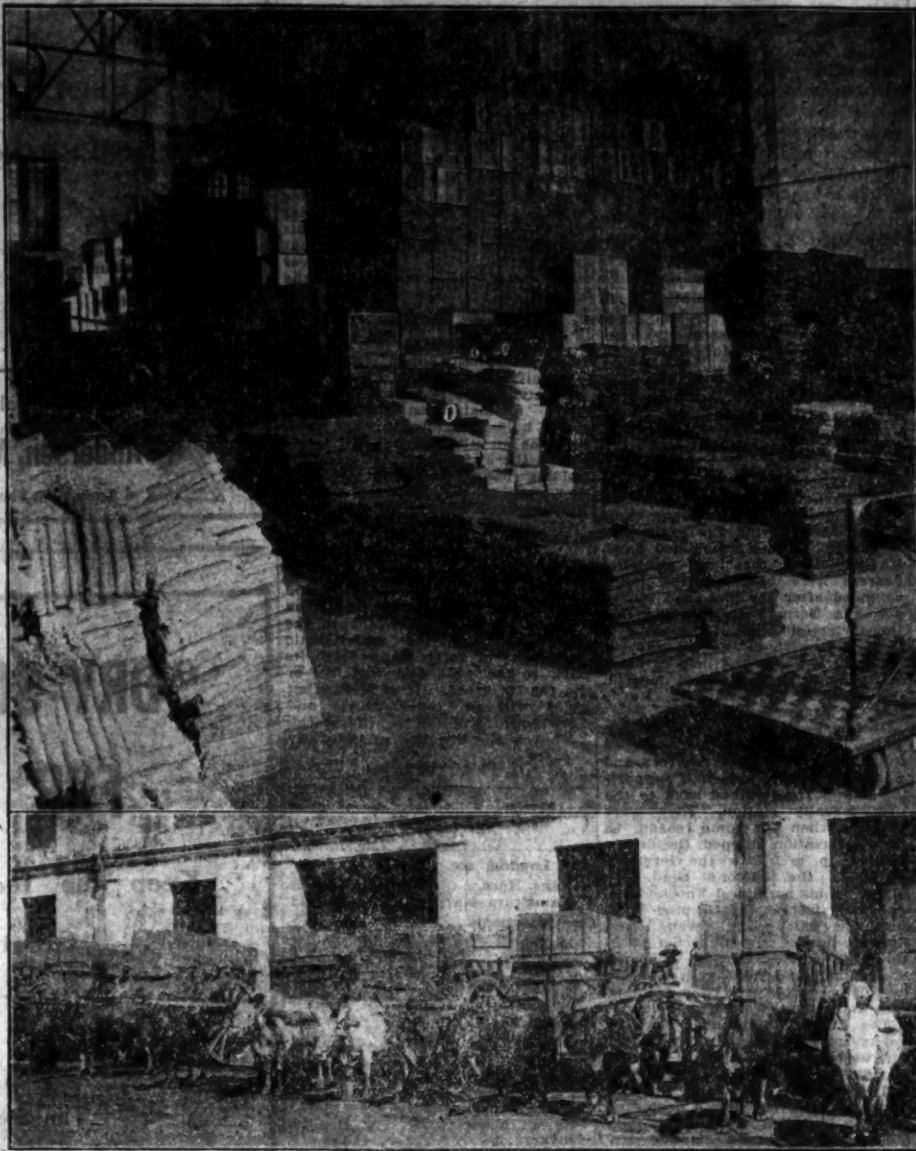
Signor Crespi says that, according to the old ideas of a colonial regime which prevailed throughout the period from 1493 to 1815 and was accepted by all nations, a colony constituted the exclusive market and riches of one nation, and this was believed to be only possible at the expense of the others. In consequence of this there was no difference between commerce and war, between merchant fleets and navies, and between war and peace. It was therefore absurd to cite, as special examples of English perfidy, the English attacks by sea on Spain and Holland without a previous declaration of war. Spain, Holland, and Portugal did exactly the same when they had the opportunity; it was a logical consequence of the old colonial and commercial system. The important point is that England was the first country to discover, with the help of Adam Smith, Pitt, and Burke and in the Nineteenth Century with that of Peel, Cobden, Bright, and Lord Durham, the modern freer regime, and the only country up to the present time to practice it. The memory of past struggles, however, remained in the thoughts of the discomforted.

Many powers against which England had fought in the past, Spain, Holland, and France, and many whose ambitions she had opposed, such as Russia and Prussia, required England's help during the wars of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and during the Napoleonic wars and the present war. This help had roused resentment in the nations who had been helped; such was human nature. During the Napoleonic wars England alone had stood firm, and she had more than once been abandoned and betrayed by her allies; yet for all that she was called perfidious Albion. Another cause of her unpopularity, to which Mazzini himself contributed, was the use of the utilitarian school of Bentham and Mill in England and of the doctrine of nonintervention. Whether the philosophic basis of utilitarianism were mistaken or not, it was undeniable, says Signor Crespi, that its exponents believed that they had discovered in it a rational foundation for the identity of interests among all nations and the utility of liberty and democracy as guarantees for peace.

Signor Crespi proceeds to develop his argument and to illustrate it from history. He maintains that another source of misunderstanding and resentment against England is that in such countries as Germany, Austria or Russia, where the parliamentary regime is a farce, and foreign policy is in the hands of the court, the development of the British Empire is incomprehensible. In such countries, and indeed in all others among people of slight cultivation, that Empire has been held to be the result of conquest and to be kept together by force. Against the correctness of such an impression might be cited the many instances in which England had refused possible annexations, as well as the annexations she had reluctantly undertaken for the protection of native populations, and the fact that territorial annexation by England had never implied the closing of markets to the rest of the world.

The British Empire, declares Signor Crespi, maintains order, together with the maximum of liberty, over a quarter of the world's surface, and among populations which differ in race, religion, language and civilization. In fact, according to the writer, the

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their revenue-producing commodity looks like in the rough? To those who have not seen rubber in bulk, the above photographs will doubtless prove of interest. They were supplied by Messrs. Meyer and Measor, well known in Shanghai as secretaries of various local rubber companies. This firm has a branch in Singapore, which is engaged in the purchase and ship-

ment of plantation rubber, as well as in disposing of quantities of the raw material at the weekly Singapore auctions. The top photograph shows the firm's export godown, containing large quantities of rubber in course of sorting and packing for shipment. Below are a number of mild-faced bullocks in front of the godown transporting the packed rubber for export.

British Empire is the nearest approach, so far, to the league of nations fore-shadowed by President Wilson. It is already in itself such a league and carries out its functions. The problem is, not how to destroy it, but how the world functions, so far carried out by the British Empire alone, may be extended in co-operation with a league composed of a growing number of nations who will undertake to respect, and to make others respect, the rights of the people.

Such, says Signor Crespi, are the main causes of the anti-English prejudice which is the result of the envy every success arouses among those who are left behind in the race, and such is the refutation which a liberal and cultivated Englishman might give to this prejudice. He need not deny mistakes and errors, but he might justly insist that such a fine, and from a liberal and progressive standpoint, universally beneficent result, could not be the outcome of violence, cunning, and greed, as some people would have it believed. He concludes by saying that peoples' imaginations are more easily impressed by military conquests and catastrophes, or by social cataclysms such as the French and Russian revolutions, or by the oratorical and often platonic declarations of abstract doctrines than by the silent work that produces the modern forms of political and social liberty. The fact remains that the greatest practical contribution toward the construction of a world combining the order and strength of Rome with that liberty which does not consist in the absence of restrictions, but in the self-discipline of individuals, classes, and nations, has come and is coming especially from the Anglo-Saxon world.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Favors Home Rule For Scotland; Devolution Of Power After War Essential

London, England.—A deputation of the parliamentary committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, introduced by Mr. Alexander Wilkie, M. P., was recently received at the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by the Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, president of the Board of Trade, and the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland.

The question of Scottish home rule was introduced by Mr. Hugh Lyon,

Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association, chairman of the deputation, and in his reply Mr. Lloyd George recalled the fact that he had once served on the committee on a private bill involving a dispute between two Scottish counties. That single experience, the Premier declared, would have been enough to convert him to the need for home rule for Scotland.

Referring to the argument used by Mr. Lyon in his speech, as to the increasing need for all-round devolution which would be created by the necessities of the community after the war, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the prospect after the war, from a purely parliamentary point of view, was a perfectly appalling one. A hundred and one questions of the greatest magnitude would call for immediate attention, and how they were going to set their parliamentary house in order was by no means clear. It would certainly seem that it could not be done without the most drastic alteration in parliamentary procedure, and it was obvious that if it had got to be done on a great scale, then purely local questions ought to be delegated to purely provincial and national assemblies. "I require no demonstration of the need from the practical and business point of view," Mr. Lloyd George said, "of delegating from the Imperial Parliament questions which are purely local, and I think there is a very growing sentiment in favor of something of that kind being done. But if you ask me on behalf of the Government to pledge myself in the middle of the war to bring in a Scottish Home Rule Bill, that is something which I think is beyond the contemplation of the most daring in this deputation. I am, however," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "in agreement with the deputation that it is not merely desirable, but that it is a practical business proposition, when you come to consider reconstruction in these islands, that the time of Parliament should be taken up only with matters of great magnitude affecting the whole kingdom, and that we shall have little time for dealing with purely local and provincial questions. As everyone knows, the difficulty is that England is such a preponderant partner in the concern that an English Parliament would be so important in itself that it would be a rival to the Imperial Parliament.

The Premier then went on to discuss the question of the blind, which had been raised by a member of the deputation. A committee, presided over by Mr. Hayes Fisher, he said, had been sitting upon this question for two or three years, and they had made recommendations quite recent-

allowance for insured people who had fallen into incapacity, so that there was no gap. All that could be said was that you had got your 7s. 6d. for the old age pensioner, and you had got your 5s. for those who were incapacitated. Far be it from him to say that 5s. was in the least adequate to keep a man or woman alive, or even 7s. 6d., but it was infinitely better than what they had.

He hoped the State would go on extending, he would not say its benevolence, but recognizing the obligations it owed to these people. It was not a question of benevolence, it was not a question of charity. It was no more a question of benevolence and charity than it was in the case of a civil servant. He thought that the worker in any rank of life ought to be able to claim from the community, as a matter of right, the same security against indigence, squalor and misery when his strength had given out. Those were the things which the State had begun to recognize. There had been a new attitude, and it was becoming clearer, warmer, and more genial than before the war. He thought that the war had opened people's eyes. It had deepened sympathies and cleared visions. It had given people a greater social and communal sense. "I believe," Mr. Lloyd George said in conclusion, "that a United Kingdom shouldering the heavy burden of a war it has fought, as I think, for a righteous cause, will be in a better temper and a better frame of mind to consider every other cause which is righteous, and I think the cause of the blind, the afflicted, the aged, and the miserable among us is of that kind."



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# 'Frightfulness' Analyzed By William Allen White As German Military Policy

Each Atrocity Calmly And Scientifically Planned, He Finds, To Conquer Obstinacy Of Inferior Races Denying The 'Rightful Supremacy Of Kultur'

By William Allen White  
Paris November 16.—The further one goes back from the German lines in France the more frequently does one meet the word "Hun." The German soldier is called in English "Fritze," and among the French he is known as the "Boche." In spite of the fact that during the last six months a gradually growing distaste has been manifest to taking German prisoners, there really is no keen feeling of hatred among the armies of the Allies toward the German soldiers. "Fritze" and the "Boche" are not terms of opprobrium.

On the contrary, the English Tommy is such an amiable chap that frequently before he is sent to the trenches, just as he is given his post-graduate work in the training camp, they trim him off with a short sermon, recounting the dreadful things done by the Germans, to keep the English soldier on his toes in the fight.

No such sermon is needed for the French, nor for the Canadians, nor the Australians, nor for the New Zealanders. They have their own private grievances.

The Canadians have seen their own men crucified. One hesitates to believe this. But men of undoubted veracity vouch for the story. No one who talks personally to the scores of living men who have seen the spectacles can doubt them when they declare that they came upon two of their comrades nailed to opposite sides of a double barn door in Northern France, after a German retreat, and that one poor man was still dying.

Nor can one question the veracity of the French doctor who tells this: A German troop with a machine gun battery occupied one end of a street in a French village. The houses rising from the narrow street were stone houses, and to dialogue the machine gun it would be necessary to charge down a stone canyon. The battery with fifty men could stand against a division of infantry or cavalry. The only way to them was down the stone canyon—to certain death.

The French came up, saw the machine guns and stopped. The Germans banded them, dared them to come on, called them cowards, hooted and jeered at them. To give the order to go forward was to wipe out the regiment. The French paused, waiting for reinforcements. To get the French to charge upon the machine guns the Germans went into the houses behind their lines, brought out a group of French girls, built a fire and tortured the girls for half an hour, burning some of them fatally before their countrymen's eyes. The Colonel who had to stand that rather than condemn his men to death was given a medal for bravery by his country. It was one of the bravest deeds of the war.

But as a result of it the French chasseurs have a Continental reputation for the small number of German prisoners they bring in. The Austrians went into battle with the Italians carrying great clubs, iron-spiked at the end, with which they killed the wounded in the trenches. There can be no doubt of the fact that the deliberate Turkish massacre of half a million Armenians was with official German consent and approval.

**Prisoners Well Treated**  
Yet, barring the colonial troops of the English and the French chasseurs, one who travels up and down the western front of the Allies finds no talk of hatred for the German soldier. Indeed, the English Tommies are prone to fraternize with German prisoners too much. The Canadians are kind to prisoners once they come behind the lines of the Allies, and no one ever heard of a French chasseur "lifting a hand" against a German in prison camp. If he obeyed the regulations. The German is generally glad enough to be a prisoner and does his work well.

To begin to understand Germany one must understand the German mind. At every crisis German reasons thus: German civilization is not merely the greatest civilization in the world. It is the only civilization in the world. The second proposition is that to spread that civilization in the world is the chief end of man; to deny it, to oppose it, to question the shining superiority of it is to hold that another civilization is even tolerable, is a moral infraction which deserves extermination.

Keep the fact always in mind that this is not the Kaiser's cult alone, that this is not the creed exclusively of the military feudalism of the Junker class, but that this doctrine is the mainspring which has held Germany together, has made Germany walk through death at Verdun smiling; has made Germany send the best she breeds to the shambles without wincing; has made Germany stalk unquestioning through famine which is cutting off the old people in winnow as a scythe, and is withering the babies like a plague.

Kaiser Has No Restraint

And yet strangely enough this very knowledge of the German heart must acquit Germany of the national cruelty, the barbaric blood lust, the unspeakable wickedness with which she is accused by the world. Germany is not wantonly cruel. She is merely scientific in her warfare—scientific without mercy, scientific without the restraining Christian conscience which has bound human-kind together in certain accepted con-

ventional kindnesses, more or less, for a thousand years.

Germany has abandoned the common restraints upon barbarism which the human civil conscience has erected during the Christian era. Germany knows instead of these restraints only military necessity. The military conscience has replaced the civil conscience in Germany—not merely in Junkerdom but through the nation. The small group of protesting German pacifists does not affect the actual conduct, nor the accepted beliefs of the nation.

So exactly does this theory of scientific ruthlessness fit the facts of the so-called German atrocities that it may be well to consider for a moment these atrocities, not as the mad deeds of a nation, but as the policy of a logical people unrestrained by Christian prohibitions against injustice and cruelty.

Now frightfulness was not an impulse. Frightfulness was all calmly thought out years before the war and set down as a necessary article in the manual of the German army officer. The clause commanding frightfulness is not duplicated in the manual of any other army officer in the world. Germany intended scientifically to make the war short by making it terrible, irresistible, unbearable.

By the German army officer was prepared for it, and an investigator of the Belgian outrages from The Hague is responsible for the story that he has never heard of an authenticated case of the rape of any Belgian woman not committed by a German officer. The private soldiers did none of that. And why was it done one asks. Germany demanded frightfulness. First to quell the civil population, second to show Holland and Denmark and Scandinavian neutrals what would happen to a nation which opposed Germany in the war.

Herbert Hoover, who lived in Belgium right after the orgy of rape and plunder and murder that came during the first six weeks of the war, once declared that the world would be worse shocked at Germany's explanation and justification of the outrages than the world was shocked by the outrages themselves. Germany admitted the charges, but declared that they were demanded by military necessity!

Again let us consider the enslavement of the Belgians and the inhabitants of Alsace and of Northern France. Germany during this month has issued an official statement admitting the enslavement of Alsatian girls, but denying that more than nine per cent were under seventeen, and explaining that only a few of them were in the firing zone. The enslavement of the people of Belgium and Northern France has been publicly justified time and again as a military necessity. Its existence has not been denied.

When one says hundreds of thousands of French people, the poor and the rich, the ignorant and the civilized alike, were forcibly torn from their homes and families in France and Belgium, and taken in

slavery to Germany to work in German fields and mines and factories, one is not exaggerating the number. And the stream of broken humanity coming through Switzerland every morning and evening in the train through Zurich to Avian, proves what kind of treatment these slaves have endured. They are eaten out with the white plague. The children are covered with skin diseases that come from under feeding.

Two hundred and sixty thousand of these repatriates, as they are called, have come into France through Switzerland by train in the last six months, and the daily stream today is as large as it was last June. Yet it is no wanton cruelty that has ordered this enslavement of the captured population. Science tells the German that without work he can live longer than with work. Therefore if he can get German work done by the slaves from the lower civilization of Belgium and France, which must be blotted out and the sooner the better for the world—so much the better for the German, the man favored of God!

More Germans will survive the war; and naturally fewer of the French and Belgians and Alsatians, who have no right to live because they persist in loving their own civilization. German soldiers have revolted at the awful science when the slaves were taken. But not in anger were these deeds done! They were done in cold blood, as the scientific way of making war.

**Systematic Hospital Bombing**

Last Summer the Germans began a systematic and thorough series of air raids on the base hospitals of the allies. Every moonlight night the "Boche" came over and dropped bombs on the hospitals, killing scores and scores of doctors and nurses, and killing hundreds of wounded soldiers—some of whom were Germans. At Padincourt the Boche came early in the evening and dropped his bombs. A German airman taken prisoner the day before died of fright when the first bomb came, for he knew what to expect. An hour later they came again, dropping more bombs—some of the bombs being incendiary bombs. Soon the hospital was ablaze. Again the Boche came and dropped more bombs, and again until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then he dropped a lot of handbills warning the allies if they did not want their hospitals bombed to move them further from the trenches.

The Padincourt hospital was then about seven or eight miles from the front. That hospital was about 500 feet square, built around a compound, and inside the compound was a great Red Cross about ninety feet square made of red canvas and whitewashed stones. Also each wing of the hospital carried on it a painted red cross fifty feet square. All the other bombed hospitals were similarly equipped. But this hospital was the most clearly designated of all. The Germans desired to take the most clearly designated so that there could be no mistaking their intention. Of course, no one before the German raid on hospitals had dreamed of equipping hospitals with anti-aircraft guns, so the Germans flew low, dropped accurately and had their own way.

But it was not wanton cruelty that inspired the deed. Too many men had been coming back to the firing line of the allies after suffering from German wounds. These men were coming back because the hospitals were near the firing line, and in three hours or so the average wounded man had been treated for gangrene, which is the one deadly plague of the wounded in this war.

Being quickly treated for gangrene, it did not develop, nor was a serious amputation needed, and soon the soldier was back in the line, fit as a fiddle. That meant that German powder and shot were being wasted because of allied hospital efficiency. That in turn meant a longer war, more Germans to starve at home, in mines and mills making German powder and shot. So bang went the bombs from the bombing cars on the hospitals.

**Prisoners Try to Kill Doctors**  
It was military necessity, unrestrained by the Christian conscience that has held men to prohibitions against firing upon the Red Cross for four generations. To say it was blood lust or vengeance or national psychosis is silly. Germany does nothing for such sentimental reasons.

During recent months reports have been coming in rather regularly that German officers—always officers, mind you—have been killing doctors who were attending these German officers after they were taken prisoners. One instance may be verified. At Base Hospital No. 12—the Cleveland unit—a doctor came in one night during the early part of September with a wounded hand. He explained that the stretcher bearers were busy bringing in the wounded after the lines had moved across a German trench, and that the doctor felt that in the name of humanity he should go out into the captured trenches and help to bring in the wounded. Of course, most of the wounded were English. But a few Germans were there.

He found a German officer, wounded in the leg. The doctor helped the German officer to his feet and was half carrying him, half supporting him as they walked back to the first casualty station. They were talking, when for some reason, as the conversation stopped, the doctor looked up and saw the German's pistol at the doctor's head. He threw up his hand and knocked the gun away just as the German fired. But the ball went through the doctor's hand. The night before in the same sector, a German officer on a stretcher had tried with a knife to kill a doctor who was bending over the patient dressing his wound.

The American ambulance drivers tell of scores of similar attempts of the German officers to kill doctors and nurses. Now that seems savage and senseless. But when you remember that every time a doctor or a nurse is killed a hundred men must suffer, it has its scientific reason.

During the moonlight nights when the Germans were coming to bomb

the hospitals the nurses in base hospitals from Ostend to the Alps could not sleep. Their work suffered in the day time. The nurses had to be replaced by fresh nurses oftener and oftener, and the whole hospital service was more or less discouraged.

The result was easily foreseen by the Germans. But they did not foresee the splendid morale these atrocities pumped into the hearts of the allied soldiers. The German always discounts the courage and conscience of his enemies. He cannot see that so low a civilization as that of his enemies can produce anything but cowards and clods. He has never allowed for the stimulation of the morale of his enemies by German scientific conduct under military necessity.

The civilization of the allies is based essentially upon fellowship, humanity, brotherhood. The German civilization is based essentially upon a materialistic philosophy which holds that might makes right, and has no other tenet.

And the awful vanity of Germany holding that philosophy in its heart, and pushing that philosophy upon humanity ruthlessly with scientific frightfulness, is the whole reason for the war.

We are dealing with a new kind of creature. The Germany which turned its back upon Heine and Schiller and Goethe and Beethoven and followed the Prussians to the logical end of the materialistic philosophy of force stands with its back to the wall, and will live or die for its creed. If it lives, that creed will go "über alles" and Christianity will fall in the world. That is the meaning of the war.

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## NOTICE

Is hereby given that on the 22nd day of the 9th moon 6th Year of the Republic of China, the undersigned has deposited for safe keeping with the Shanghai Mow Yih Savings Bank (上海貿易銀行) 554 share certificates of the Han Yih Ping Iron and Coal Company (漢冶萍公司) valued at \$27,700.00. The said Bank has issued to me a receipt for the same, stamped with the chop of the said Bank. Notwithstanding my repeated demands for the return of the said 554 share certificates, the said Bank has neglected and failed to comply with my demands. It rouses my suspicion. In addition to written notices given to the said Han Yih Ping Iron and Coal Company, I hereby cause a list of the names of share holders, the number of shares each holds and the number and letter of each share to be published in this paper so as to bring this matter before the attention of the business community. Now steps have been taken to deal with the said Bank, asking the said shares be returned within a limited period.

SUNG TSO CHING (孫楚卿)

Shanghai, January 4, 1918.

Name of Shareholder.	Letter & Number.	No. of Shares.
Sung Pah Hong.....(優字) Yeu	1-40	200
(孫伯豪)		
".....(普字) Poo	3312	16
Kong Kee.....(優字) Yeu	1739	30
(恭記)		
Ying Kee.....(創字) Tsong	3014	24
(運記)		
Shing Koo.....(優字) Yeu	1740	30
(金記)		
Fo Tsun Sz Oh.....(普字) Poo	36	15
(富春書屋)		
".....(普字) Poo	3391	1
Sung Tai Kee.....(普字) Poo	4516	3
(孫泰記)		
".....(普字) Poo	4674	2
Yue Kee.....(普字) Poo	3313	10
(餘記)		
Sung Zoong Ming.....(創字) Tsong	1-4	20
(孫仲明)		
".....(普字) Poo	4664-4671	40
".....(創字) Tsong	5	7
".....(優字) Yeu	41-60	100
".....(優字) Yeu	62-64	30
".....(普字) Poo	3311	11
".....(普字) Poo	29	3
".....(優字) Yeu	61	3
".....(普字) Poo	28	5
Ding Kee.....(普字) Poo	4672	4
(定記)		
Total.....		554

14803



## ARMY OF 100,000 MEN TO REPRESS PLOTS IN U.S.

Organised By Militia Bureau  
To Carry Out President's  
Proclamation

### CALL ON STATES FOR MEN

Home Guards In Service—Germans Ordered To Quit  
Washington

Washington, November 29.—The most complete machinery used for the purpose by any nation will be erected by this Government to enforce the President's proclamation to put down destruction of property by enemy influences. It was learned today that President Wilson is firm in the view that one of the most important tasks of the Government at present is to destroy the malign alien influences crippling industry. A force of at least 100,000 men will be needed.

Acting under the President's direct orders, Secretary of War Baker has instructed the Bureau of Militia Affairs that it would be the central organization authorized to execute the plan for watching enemy aliens and enforcing the President's proclamation. These armed regular officers are instructed to create a guard to protect the prohibited area around warehouses, piers, and shipping points and to be the eyes of the nation in the enforcement of the registration of Germans.

Regular army men will be used as guards in some instances, but as far as possible Home Guards, State Constabulary, and municipal police will be employed in guarding the prohibited districts and in enforcing the registration and other provisions of the proclamation. Under the terms of the proclamation the Attorney General is authorized to protect all industries within three miles of a river of navigable stream. In this zone are most of the war industries and shipyards.

### States Are Asked For Help

Secretary of War Baker has instructed Colonel Jesse C. Carter, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, to confer with State Adjutant Generals and learn how large a force each State can furnish and be willing to contribute. Secretary Baker emphasized the point that the States are not required to furnish such protection, but it is hoped that the different home guard organizations will gladly volunteer and act under Federal direction.

In a letter to Adjutant General, Colonel Carter, after calling attention to the President's proclamation and the necessity for prompt and effective carrying out of the regulations, asks these questions:

"What forces are now available in your State for this duty?"

"Are there any forces sufficiently strong to do the work effectively?"

"What facilities are available for the transportation of State guards?"

"What do you see in your State that needs more effective policing?"

"What facilities seem to be menaced by an alien population?"

"Will there be any objection to having State guards or troops under the direction of the Bureau of Military Affairs?"

"Will State guards and State constabularies object to being employed in the enforcement of the President's proclamation?"

In the larger cities the police will be asked to aid in different ways, but it is thought that in New York,

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and West Virginia the Home Guards are strong enough and sufficiently well organized to do effective police duty in the enforcement of the proclamation.

It was learned today that one of the first moves to be made in Congress would be the introduction of an amendment to Section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes, which defines as alien enemies males above 14 years of age. Because of the inhibition of this law, the President could not compel the removal of German women from the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone.

It is well recognized that the allies of Germany, not yet recognized as enemies by this Government, must be reached by Congressional action. The Administration, for reasons unexplained, is unwilling as yet to have Congress declare that a state of war exists with the allies of Germany—Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. According to lawyer officials of the Government, Congress can declare the allies of Germany enemies and authorize that they be treated, as is provided in Section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes. This they can do without a war declaration. It is believed that President Wilson will point out the necessity for additional legislation.

Outing Germans From District  
Maurice Spain, Marshal for the District of Columbia, issued today the following regulations and instructions for the exclusion of enemy aliens from the District, pursuant to the proclamation:

"Acting under the authority conferred upon him by Regulation No. 4,067, the President has issued a supplementary proclamation in regard to alien enemies, Section 13 of which reads as follows: 'An alien enemy shall not enter or be found within the District of Columbia.' The enforcement of this proclamation has been delegated to the Attorney General, and the following instructions are issued under such delegation:

"The Department of Justice has permitted alien enemies who were residing in the District of Columbia prior to April 6, 1917, a period of grace, extending until midnight, December 15, in which to remove from the District of Columbia. No other alien enemy shall be found within the District on or after November 21, 1917. This regulation and the instructions under it will be enforced without exception, and an alien enemy violating it renders himself liable to summary arrest and detention.

"The following instructions are made regarding the removal of alien enemies from the district:

"(a) Every alien enemy residing in the district must, before he removes therefrom, fill out and swear to, induplicate, a supplemental paper furnished by the department, giving correct details as to his future movements. The Marshal will then transmit one copy of this supplemental paper to the department and the other copy to the Marshal of the district to which the alien enemy plans to remove.

"(b) Every alien enemy must report to the Marshal's office of the district to which he removes, or to that of his deputy nearest to him, immediately upon his arrival therein. Further, any failure to observe the above restrictions or requirements will render the alien enemy liable to summary arrest and internment.

"The department suggests that the Marshal for the District of Columbia inform the alien enemies excluded from the District by this regulation of the other regulations of the President, and of the neces-

sity of their understanding and obeying the same.

"Further, the Marshal should inform these persons that if they should be arrested summarily the United States Government will not undertake in any way to care for or support their dependents.

"It must further be understood that the issuance of this proclamation automatically revokes any permits issued to alien enemies to work or reside within forbidden areas previously existing under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917."

## A Working Party

I was sitting in the cozy little dug-out, which was A Company's, says Second Lieut. J. P. Lloyd in an article on "A Working Party." Headquarters in the support line, skimming a much-thumbed sporting novel (in which the rank outsider, as usual, won the Derby and a bride for the handsome hero) and listening to "A Little Bit of Heaven," as rendered by our one and only company gramophone. I was temporarily at peace with the world, and outside the sun was shining. It was one of those glorious afternoons in the early autumn when the gunners on both sides rest from their wickedness and apparently go to sleep until the signal comes for the evening strife.

Suddenly, I heard footsteps approaching along the duckboards and the next moment the waterproof sheet which did double duty as door and curtain was pushed aside to reveal the unwelcome countenance of a company signaller.

"Message from headquarters, sir," he announced, I signed the duplicate, and the head withdrew. It was as I feared. The message dealt with a certain working party of 50 other ranks which A Company would provide that evening, and which was to report to an R. E. officer at 8:30 p. m. at the junction of the Rue de la Paix with Chancery Lane communication trench. I attached the pink sheet to others which were already on a wire spike, and my content waned for it was my turn to be O. C. working party.

Shortly after 8 o'clock I emerged from the dugout, clad in boots, gum, thigh, wearing a short oilskin jacket over my tunic, and carrying a thick ash plant and a pocket electric torch. When I arrived, the C. S. M. had just finished numbering off, and presently reported "Party complete, sir, 25 files and two stretcher-bearers." Soon we were moving off down the trench at that shuffling gait which is the characteristic of all working parties, and of most men who have spent many months in trenches.

When we reached the end of Chancery Lane, which was our appointed rendezvous with the R. E., it was pitchy dark, and the road into which it led was already a possible limitation of Piccadilly Circus on a Saturday night. There were ration parties from different companies and units, working parties like ourselves, transport wagons and limbers, every phase of the activity springs into life every night behind both the German trenches and our own, as soon as the sun has sunk into the west.

After a quarter of an hour's scurrying, which was accompanied by the usual exchange of pleasantries on the part of all concerned, we found ourselves supplied with as many picks, shovels and other impediments as were necessary (more than ample in the opinion of certain gentlemen among us who had had too much experience of the work in hand to be

enthusiastic), and retraced our steps up Chancery Lane once more, with the stretcher-bearers in their usual position, at the rear of the column. A working party moving along a trench at night is a very slow procession and trying to the temper. Any block in the trench, a loose duckboard, or a stray shell hole, causes it to telescope in and out like a concertina. Whenever the leader (who, if the officer in charge of the party is a tactician, is a sapper) falls into a pit or is strangled by a loose telephone cable strung across the trench, the word is passed down, "mind the hole," or "wire over head," which has the effect of confusing the minds of those in the rear, and causes them to walk delicately like Agag for a considerable distance before they get to the obstruction. The result is that by the time they reach it they probably imagine the danger is past, and fall into the midst of it themselves.

Our progress was, therefore, punctuated by frequent halts, each lasting until the welcome message "All closed up in rear" was received, when the party would move on once more. Eventually, after what one of the more humorous members of the party described as "several intervals for refreshment" we turned to the front line, there was no talking, and better floored and bore traces of a recent display of energy on the part of the R. E. It was divided into bays and traverses, and was furnished with firesteeps. After a short journey along the trench we were suddenly challenged by a figure which materialised suddenly from nowhere on to the edge of the

parapet. It proved to be the sapper officer who was to direct operations for the night. We were, as discovered, to continue the trench, in which we were standing, to the right, along a line which had already been taped out for us. Our job was simply to shape out the trench, and lay the parapet. Another party was to repeat the following night.

It did not take us long to get to work after our arrival, for the R. E.'s wisely harden their hearts to a lazy party, and will not let them go. The greater part of the men were soon strung out a few paces apart along the line of the proposed trench. The rest, in groups of three, were set to dig earth to fill sandbags in front of it, and to carry them over as they were filled to lay on the parapet. One working party is very much like another. In this case, as we were digging a trench only about 200 yards or so behind the front line, there was no talking. The Boche was too near for that, and a rifle grenade or a rum-jar gives very little warning of its approach. The only sounds to be heard were an occasional sharp click as a pick struck a stone, or the dull thud of the flat of a spade on a sandbag. Work proceeded quietly and without incident or accident until our "relief" came up a little after midnight, when we donned tools and fell in in the shelter of our newly-made trench, whose parapet had grown to quite a respectable height.

A preliminary counting of chickens to make sure that none had gone astray, and we trailed off once more in search of rest.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Agents	Left
		Fortuna	2667	Chil.	KND	
		Hwahah	112	Chil.	KNDW	
		Hwahah	1151	Chil.	USA	
		Hwahah	115	Chil.	USA	
Dec 15	Portland	Admiral Smith	1884	Am.	R. P. Co.	KND
Jan 5	Hankow	Fensyang maru	271	ap.	NKK	NKKW
Dec 25	Chowchow	Esinuins	1428	Chil.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDW
Dec 25	Yoshov	Hsinkong	1207	Chil.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 25	Keelung	Limgard	944	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BVDW
Dec 25	Chowchow	Kenkon maru	1881	Jap.	K. M. A.	HYFW
Jan 3	Wanchow	Kwanchei	314	Chil.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 4	Wanchow	Kwanchei	1888	Chil.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 4	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K.	OW
Jan 4	Hankow	Kiangyung	1461	Chil.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 4	Wanchow	Koonshing	3235	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 24	Hankow	Melfoo	408	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOOW
Jan 3	Hongkong	Nippon	331	Sw.	E. P. & L.	S III
Dec 25	Cebu	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	S
Jan 4	Japan	Falling maru	415	Jap.	Sakoh Shokai	TKDLW
Jan 4	Chinwangtao	Pr. teus	1674	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 25	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1200	Am.	J. M. & Co.	OD
Dec 25	Cebu	Store Norcross	586	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	ODW
Dec 25	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Dec 25	Hankow	Sulyang maru	1887	Jap.	NKK	OW
Dec 25	Foochow	Taihsun	1612	Chil.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 25	Japan	Takosun maru	1408	Jap.	M. B. R.	MSW
Jan 3	Hankow	Tsaoanah	478	Br.	C. I. & L. Co.	CFW
Jan 4	Hankow	Tachimaru	1828	Jap.	NKK	LPDW
Jan 4	Cheloo	Tungchow	1268	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Jan 4	Hankow	Tebstins	927	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NKW
Jan 4	Japan	Tokai maru	1412	Jap.	M. B. R.	MSW
Jan 3	Hankow	Whal	679	Chil.	R. S. Co.	OW
Jan 3	Chinwangtao	Yechigo maru	1165	Jap.	M. B. R.	ONW
Jan 4	Hongkong	Yingchow	1892	Br.	B. & S.	ONW

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## STERILIZED DRINKING-MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better  
and purer and always ready.

"The Best and Safest Milk"

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### MANGANESE ANTI FRICTION METAL

Used by the Largest Manufacturers in America

Inquire of your Dealer  
or write to

NATIONAL MERCANTILE CORPORATION.

34 CANTON ROAD

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	Red	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
SHANGHAI	7.58	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	18.00	19.00	20.00
SOOCHOW	8.01	9.11	9.41	12.46	15.26	17.16	18.01	19.01	20.01
WUSU	8.03	9.13	9.43	12.48	15.28	17.18	18.03	19.03	20.03
CHANGCHOW	8.05	9.15	9.45	12.50	15.30	17.20	18.05	19.05	20.05
TANJANG	8.07	9.17	9.47	12.52	15.32	17.22	18.07	19.07	20.07
CHINKIANG	8.09	9.19	9.49	12.54	15.34	17.24	18.09	19.09	20.09
NANKING	8.11	9.21	9.51	12.56	15.36	17.26	18.11	19.11	20.11
PEKOW	8.13	9.23	9.53	12.58	15.38	17.28	18.13	19.13	20.13
TIANJANG	8.15	9.25	9.55	13.00	15.40	17.30	18.15	19.15	20.15
TIENTSIN	8.17	9.27	9.57	13.02	15.42	17.32	18.17	19.17	20.17
SHANGHAI	8.19	9.29	9.59	13.04	15.44	17.34	18.19	19.19	20.19

R. Restaurant Cars.

\*Connects Pekow with through Siberian Service

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	Red	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
WOOSUNG	6.50	8.10	8.40	11.45	14.25	16.15	17.00	18.00	19.00
PORTS	7.00	8.20	8.50	11.55	14.35	16.25	17.10	18.10	19.10
SHANGHAI	7.10	8.30	9.00	12.05	14.45	16.35	17.20	18.20	19.20
NORTH	7.20	8.40	9.10	12.15	14.55	16.45	17.30	18.30	19.30

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Goods & Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods & Goods	Re-press	Local			
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50			Zahkou	dep.	7.30	7.55	8.30	8.55	9.20	14.10	15.10	16.10			
Jenhsien	dep.	7.51	9.16	11.23	11.23	15.06	16.06	17.06			Changhsu	dep.	7.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	14.35	15.35	16.35			
Sicow	dep.	7.58	9.23	11.28	11.28	15.13	16.13	17.13			Ranghwa	dep.	8.04	9.48	10.00	10.30	11.40	15.20	17.20	18.20			
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	11.53	11.53	15.30	16.30	17.30			Yehak	dep.	8.41	10.31	10.40	11.10	12.39	15.51	18.51	19.51			
											Kashing	dep.	7.16	9.28	11.22	11.22	14.10	16.30	18.30	19.30			
											Kashou	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	11.55	14.48	16.53	18.53	19.53			
											Shanghai	dep.	8.05	10.47	12.59	12.59	16.08	17.40	19.40				
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55		Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	14.06	15.33	17.33	18.33				
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.30	18.13		Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.35	15.50	17.40	18.40				
Shanghai North	dep.	8.50	10.45	12.02	12.02	16.07	17.42	18.42			Lungchow Junction	dep.	10.30	11.55	14.06	14.06	17.18	18.20					
Kashou	dep.	8.53	11.02	13.12	13.12	16.58	18.48	19.48			Shanghai	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	14.14	17.28	18.20					
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	12.30	14.85	17.22	19.20			Sicow	dep.	10.39	11.55	14.14	14.14	17.28	18.20					
Yehak	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.16	13.16	17.53	19.20				Jenhsien	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	14.21	17.37	18.20					
Changhsu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	14.00	18.24					Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.06	14.85	14.85	17.55	18.50					
Lungchow Junction	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	15.25	19.19																	
Zahkou	arr.	11.55	13.10	16.00	16.00	19.35																	



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 5, 1918.  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 107 1/2 = Tia. 92.81  
@ 72.3 = Mex. \$128.37

Mex. Dollars Market rate Tia. 71.9625

Dragon Dollars native bank rate  
Tia. 11

Thai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tia. 2.80

Bar Silver ..... Tia. 265

Copper Cash ..... per tael 17.93

Governments:  
Buying rate @ 4/5d. = Tia. 4.53  
exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$128.37

Peking Bar ..... Tia. 08

Native Interest ..... 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 441d.

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5 1/2 %

Market rate of discount:—

3 m. a. .... % 72.4

6 m. a. .... %

9 m. a. .... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 99 1/2 d.

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T. \$4.68

Consols ..... T.T. 53 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/5

London ..... Demand 4/5 1/2

London ..... 4 m. a. 4/5 1/2

India ..... (nominal) T.T. 80 1/2

France ..... T.T. 60 1/2

America ..... T.T. 105 1/2

Hongkong ..... T.T. 69 1/2

Japan ..... T.T. 40

Batavia ..... T.T. 28 1/2

Straits ..... T.T. 53 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m. a. Cds. 4/7d.

London ..... 6 m. a. Dcs. 4/7 1/2d.

London ..... 6 m. a. Cds. 4/7 1/2d.

London ..... 6 m. a. Dcs. 4/7 1/2d.

Paris ..... 4 m. a. 63 1/2

Hamburg ..... 4 m. a. 100 1/2

New York ..... 4 m. a. 100 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates  
For December

Ex. Tia. 4.10 @ 4/11

1 @ 58 1/2 = France 2.10

1 No quotation Marks 75.14

0.93 @ 97 1/2 Gold 41

1 @ 52 1/2 Yen 2.12

1 @ 15 Rupees 2.44

1 @ 85 1/2 Rubles 9.47

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Far Eastern Ins. Tia. 10.00

Anglo Javaz Tia. 3.90

Anglo Javaz Tia. 9.00

Shanghai Kelantans Tia. 0.70

Unofficial

Anglo Javaz Tia. 9.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official

New Engineering Works  
@ Tia. 13.00 cash

Repairs @ Tia. 0.95 cash

## Singapore Rubber Auction

We have received the following translation of a telegraphic report from the Singapore Agents of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. in connection with the weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on January 2. No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$106 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 1 1/2d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$107 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 2d. in London.

Demand is good; market much firmer; closed at best. Offered 944 tons; sold 774 tons.

## SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. William Little and Co. in their weekly report dated January 4, write as follows:—

White Silk.—The market continues devoid of interest.

Tussah Filatures, &c.—The market rules firm at rates above what buyers are disposed to pay.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Albert and Co. write as follows in their weekly report dated January 4:—

The holiday season has again interfered with business to such an extent that there is very little to record beyond a decidedly better feeling all round and an evident inclination on the part of buyers to anticipate some of their future requirements while prices are still cheap. Rates are gardening for most goods and may be described as strong for local yarn, doubtless owing to the fact that native weaving is supplanting imported cloth in an ever-increasing degree, and will probably continue to do so until importation on a free scale again becomes possible.

An interesting feature of the week's business, as illustrating a return of confidence in the interior, is the fact that merchants from Szechuen and Hankow have resumed business on a small scale. The Szechuenese are reported to have a fair amount of ready money available here but, in general, the stringency which now appears to be a more or less chronic condition of native finances, continues to hamper business all round.

Considerable interest is being shown in the Tariff Revision Commission which is expected to sit here this month but discussion of same would be premature until something definite is made public regarding the nature and scope of the Commission's activities.

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. in their report for week ending Jan. 3, 1918, write as follows:—

The New Year Holidays were observed on December 31 and January 1. Dealings in Cotton shares constituted the bulk of the business during the week under review, and fairly large numbers of shares changed hands. Cotton share rates with one or two exceptions continued their upward course until the 3rd inst., but at the close a slightly easier tendency was evident, no doubt due to profit taking. The general tone of the market remains firm. A little more interest is being given to Rubbers, but the amount of business is restricted to small lots.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 5.—Today's silver prices are:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 31:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4d. Steady.

Closed tomorrow.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

## Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT:

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,500,000

Head Office:

25 Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Corah Turner, Chairman.

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., F. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gooch, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Holo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.), Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Hongkong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

Head Office: Paris.

Paris Office: 9, Rue de Valenciennes.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches and Agencies:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yunnan, Kanton, Singapore, Oudong, Nanning, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:

a France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

a London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches: Paris, Tientsin, Jeddah, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 15,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. Brasa.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Canton, Malacca, Singapore, Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Holo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEFFEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) ..... 50,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 2,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue de Valenciennes.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Rubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZTERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... £2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... £1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... £120,000

Investment reserve fund ..... £120,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Assistant Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHAN, General Manager.

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Shanghai Branch 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile ..... 2,512,500.00

Community ..... 123,512,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... 1,902,564.95

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailfeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Road, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Kobe, Peking, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Changchun, Los Angeles, Seattle, Lyons, Singapore, Hankow, Mukden, Sydney, Harbin, Nagasaki, Sinsuifu, Hongkong, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honolulu, New York, Tokio, Kaiyuen, Osaka, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHAN, General Manager.

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Shanghai Branch 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

Shanghai Branch 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.....U.S. \$5,000,000.00

Undivided Profits.....U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,348,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

London Office: 35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Colon, Medellin, Macao, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Genoa, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund:—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Shanghai Branch 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

Shanghai Branch 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

Shanghai Branch 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 625,000

Reserve Fund ..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Pangloss, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.



## Business and Official Notices

## The International Recreation Club

## Official Meeting at Kiangwan

(12th, 13th and 14th February, 1918)

## Off Day

16TH FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES FOR THE OFFICIAL MEETING and THREE HANDICAPS and the INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CLUB STEEPCHASE CUP for the OFF DAY CLOSE at the CLUB HOUSE, 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, at 6 P.M. on THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1918.

All entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office, labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms are obtainable upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,  
Secretary.

## NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 10, 1918.

Shanghai, January 1, 1918.  
D. SIFFERT,  
Consul-General for Belgium.  
T. RAASCHOU,  
Consul-General for Denmark.  
A. ARIYOSHI,  
Consul-General for Japan.  
E. D. H. FRASER,  
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.  
V. GROSSE,  
Consul-General for Russia.  
J. E. HULTMAN,  
Consul-General for Sweden.  
THOMAS SAMMONS,  
Consul-General for U.S. of America.  
DE RIEUS,  
Consul-General for the Netherlands.  
G. DE ROSSI,  
Consul-General for Italy.  
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Consul-General for Portugal.  
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Acting-Consul-General for Cuba.  
H. WILDEN,  
Acting-Consul-General for France.  
T. KNUDTZON,  
Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for Norway.  
HUGO REISS,  
Consul for Brazil.  
JULIO PALENCIA,  
Consul for Spain.

## OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road  
Very reasonable charge  
Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

## THE SHANGHAI &amp; HONGKOW WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIP Certificates Numbers 6934 and 6944 each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, Numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias and Number 1359A for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost, the public are warned against negotiating same, and NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents,  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.  
Shanghai, 14th December, 1917.

## THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance  
Every Evening.

Music During Dinner, Dancing After  
Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

## NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK:

MISS IVY ALDOUS

(Singing Comedienne), at the Piano,  
Featuring the Latest Songs and  
Dances

MR. FRED. KEELEY,  
(Novelty Dancer),  
In His Eccentric Dancing.

L. T. SLICKER,  
Ragtime Specialist.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms  
reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

## NOTICE

MR. S. O. LIMBY having  
retired from the Firm of Tilley  
& Limby as from the 30th June,  
1917, the Practice will be  
continued by Mr. Percy Tilley  
in his own name.

PERCY TILLEY,

Architect &amp; Surveyor.

89 Szechuen Road.  
January 1, 1918.

## CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy,  
modernised—invites your inspection  
of their Prime Quality Tientsin  
Carpet. Made from the finest, fadeless  
wool, procurable only in the  
carpet district of Tientsin, these car-  
pets are beautifully designed, either  
in foreign or Chinese patterns, and  
the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home  
This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify  
your home, bring out expressions of  
admiration from your guests, and the  
cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality  
from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,  
127 Peking Road.  
You can't miss our factory: it's  
right on the road.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2486

## SMALLPOX

IN view of the prevalence of  
Smallpox immediate vaccination  
is advised.

Medical practitioners will be sup-  
plied free of charge with the neces-  
sary vaccine up to January 15 on  
application to the Health Office  
Laboratory.

Free vaccination for foreigners  
will be carried out at the following  
Branch Health Offices:—

42 Woosung Road at 4 p.m. on  
Tuesdays.  
23 Hankow Road (near the Bell  
Tower) at 3.15 p.m. on Thursdays.  
J.1581 East Seward Road at 3.30  
p.m. on Mondays.

Free vaccination for Chinese is  
available at all the Branch Health  
Offices: particulars as to times and  
places are posted on electric light  
poles.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, December 20, 1917.

16252

## STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification  
A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded  
14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption  
200 gallons oil per diem, Speed  
5 knots loaded and 6½ light, Fuel  
tanks for 25 days and lubricating  
oil tanks 25 days, Length 118',  
Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6",  
Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in  
Engine Room aft, Electric light  
throughout, Power Fire pump, 100  
H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel  
Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting  
Engine for anchors, sails and cargo,  
Power pump for fire and bilge, De-  
livery January, 1918. Offers  
entertained.

Apply to  
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,  
1A Jinkee Road. Tel. 380.

ANTIMONY  
REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government  
Smelting Works, Wuchang.  
Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

16153

16066

## Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	33,500	37,500
Amherst	3,753	4,206
Anglo-Dutch	63,000	63,000
Anglo-Java	166,000	151,000
Ayer Tawah	26,989	27,129
Batu Anam	37,148	38,189
Bukit Toh Alang	16,103	16,410
Bute	15,903	17,155
Chempedak	10,800	12,300
Chenor	19,894	20,439
Cheng	18,224	—
Consolidated	53,250	—
Domition	41,353	—
Gula Kalumpung	113,000	117,585
Shipped to London	128,931	—
Java Consolidated	68,000	70,000
Kamunting	20,376	23,545
Kapala	10,074	10,337
Kapayang	10,920	11,525
Kota Bahru	26,506	40,967
Kroowok	39,000	40,000
Langkat	—	—
Padang	27,500	28,500
Pernama	—	—
Pengkalan	14,069	14,956
Pepah	11,500	—
Samarang	11,331	19,977
Semambu	9,069	11,345
See Kee	35,974	38,107
Senawang	—	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klabang	11,729	13,747
Shanghai-Kelantan	16,000	—
Shanghai-Seremban	12,750	12,645
Shanghai-Pahang	14,973	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	—	55,620
Sun Manggis	—	—
Sungai	9,740	—
Sungai Duri	23,332	25,461
Taipin	—	—
Tanah Merah	36,300	34,800
Tebong	75,000	73,000
Ulobri	4,903	5,842
Zlangbe	65,000	70,000

## Passengers Arrived

Per C. N. S. Nankin from Han-  
kow: Messrs. H. F. Brett, S. C.  
Mickin, J. E. Sytler, and R. E. Burke.  
Per I. C. S. Kutwo from Hankow  
— Mr. S. I. Wright.  
Per s.s. from Hongkong: Mr. &  
Mrs. Wook Ben and family, Miss E.  
White, Mrs. S. Hall, Mr. W. B. Cor-  
mack, Mr. W. B. Hayward, Mr. R.  
Rice, Lt. and Mrs. H. K. Penn and  
infant, Miss V. B. Knight, Miss A.  
Nell, Mr. Leung Seng Kew, Mr. R. A.  
Dowler, Mr. Walter Lightfoot, Mr.  
Herbert Sleeman, Mr. W. F. Ste-  
phens, Mr. Fred Wake, and Mr. Ed-  
ward Hirst.

## NOTICE

THE TRANS-PACIFIC  
CORPORATION

Importers & Exporters  
have this day removed to their  
new offices at

103 Szechuen Road.

1st floor, corner of Jinkee Road

Telephone 2671.

O. B. GAINSBOROUGH

Vice-President and Oriental Manager

16277

## PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and  
TURKISH BATHS, specialty for  
Rheumatism and Nervousness and  
guaranteed to cure Colds. 25 North  
Szechuen Road (opposite Quinan  
Road). 15233

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## FOR SALE As a Going Concern

An Up-to-date Foreign Sundry Store, owned by Chinese, and very well  
located in Szechuen Road, with good Show Windows specified as follows:

Sundry Goods of a Great Variety, all  
imported from U.S.A. about..... Tls. 5,200.00

Excellent Glass Cases, Shelves, Furniture,  
etc., made from special designs. All  
Fixtures in Foreign Style and every-  
thing painted Oak Colour. Goods  
very well displayed..... Tls. 915.00

Powerful Electric Lamps fitted by  
Foreigners.....

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rag.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chinwangtao	Proteus	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Java Ports	Tjimonok	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00
Wahaiwei, Chiaofoo & Chingfoo	Tungchow	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Frail	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
U. S. & Europe via U.S.A.	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Via Pukow	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Siberia maru	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suliyang	21.00	..	..	16.00	..	21.00
Manila and Hongkong	Siberia maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00
Nankai, Kobe, Yama, Canada	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Daluy, Manchuria & Europe	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Tientsin, Manchuria & Daluy	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Chiaofoo	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Hankow	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Ningpo	Siberia maru	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Tuesday, Jan. 8.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Frail	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Frail	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, Jan. 9.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Inaba maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.  
A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.  
B Postal money orders and parcel post until 2 p.m.  
C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.  
Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.  
Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outports Mail

## Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails.

Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily.

Train. a.m. p.m.

Soochow, Wush, Chang-

chow, Tanyang, Chin-

kiang, Nanking, Han-

kow and North China. 7.00

Soochow, Wush, Chin-

kiang, Nanking and

all intermediate places 8.00

Soochow, Wush, Chang-

chow, Chin-kiang,

Nanking all River

Ports 11.30

Soochow, Wush and in-

termediate places 2.30

Soochow, Wush, Chang-

chow, Wush, Chang-

chow and intermediate

places 4.30

Soochow, Wush, Chang-

chow, Chin-kiang,

Nanking and all River

Ports North China 9.00

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Sichwang, (and Se-

king), Sungkiang,

Fengking, Kasha-

n, Kashing, Wang-

shih, (and Tung-

kianghsien), Chang-

chow, (also Shih-

menwan), Lin-

ping, (and Tangai),

and Hangchow (also

Huchow) 6.30

Sichwang, Sungkiang,

Fengking, Kasha-

n, Kashing, (and

Tangai), Shih-

shih, (and Tung-

kianghsien), Chang-

chow, (also Shih-

menwan), Lin-

ping, (and Tangai),

and Hangchow (also

Huchow) 8.00

Sichwang, Sungkiang,

Fengking, Kasha-

n, Kashing, (and

Tangai), Shih-

shih, (and Tung-

kianghsien), Chang-

chow, (also Shih-

menwan), Lin-

ping, (and Tangai),

and Hangchow (also

Huchow) 8.00

Sichwang, Sungkiang,

Fengking, Kasha-

n, Kashing, (and

Tangai), Shih-

shih, (and Tung-

kianghsien), Chang-

chow, (also Shih-

menwan), Lin-

ping, (and Tangai),

and











## Auctions

## Important Auction of Ship's Stores

**HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.**  
favoured with instructions from  
**Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**  
will sell by Public Auction  
on

Wednesday, the 9th Jan., 1918  
Commencing at 10 a.m. and  
continuing at 2.30 p.m.  
at their

Stores Godown No. 28 Woohang Road  
(near corner of Broadway)

**A Large Quantity  
of  
Surplus Stocks of Ship's  
Stores, Hardware,  
Metals and Sundries**  
consisting of:

Brass Valves, Cocks, Union Couplings, Nozzles, Packings, Spun yarn, Lamps, Tools, Steel Hammers, Chains, Knife Polish, Gears, Bobbings, Canvas Hose, Lamp Wicks, Bituminous Enamels, Proof Paints, Specification Pitch, Fibres Marine Paints, Jellite Wood Preserver, Black Varnish, Iron Rake Pipe Fittings, Pipes, Pumps, Scrap Iron, Coir Ropes, etc., etc.

On View Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 6th, 7th and 8th inst., when catalogues will be ready, and may be obtained at the above address, No. 28 Woohang Road.

**Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.**  
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1918.

## NOTICE

After January 1st, 1918, the offices of the undersigned will be located at 6 Kiukiang Road, 3rd Floor. Telephone 4757.

China Investment Company.  
13 Nanking Road.

16394

1918  
?

During the last few days you have wondered, "What will the New Year do for me?"

The answer is: **WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO FOR YOURSELF?** You make or break your own happiness.

Why not work a little this year for your own advancement—study an hour or so each day? You are willing to work hard for your employer. Aren't you willing to work just a little for yourself?

Almost before you know it 1918 will have gone. Let 1919 find you with a better position and salary.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Telegraphy	—Engineering
—Advertising	—Civil
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Electrical
—Woolen Goods Mfr.	—Chemical
—Agriculture	—Mechanical
—Architecture	—Textile
—Navigation	—Surveying
—Drawing	—Dance
—Sewing	—Cooking
—Accounting	—Shorthand
—Stenography	—Calligraphy
—Book Binding	—Gardening

Learn to cook correctly—English, French, Italian, Russian, German—by I.C.S.S. Special Programme.

**THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS**  
Offer  
**282 Courses Of Thorough Practical**  
**Salary-Raising Training**

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalogue No. C-14. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalogue and full information.

Office No. 15

China Agency I.C.S.S.

11c NANKING Rd.

SHANGHAI.

Write address

in left

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -Special Notice to Mariners  
No. 494.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River  
South Channel Entrance  
Wreck.

NOTICE is hereby given that a wireless message has been received to the effect that a steamer lies sunk on the south side of the fairway in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River about 2 miles outside the South-east Knoll Buoy. The mast and funnel of the wreck are showing above the water.

W. FERD. TYLER,  
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 5th January, 1918.

In His Britannic Majesty's  
Supreme Court for China  
at Shanghai.

## COMPANY JURISDICTION

IN THE MATTER of Shanghai  
Electric and Asbestos Company  
Limited and Reduced

AND  
IN THE MATTER of "The Com-  
panies Ordinance 1911 of the  
Colony of Hongkong"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented, in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China, on the 27th day of July, 1917, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above-named Company from \$200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 of Shanghai Sycee is directed to be heard before the Judge on Friday the 25th day of January, 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1918.

H. BROWETT,  
Solicitor to the Company.

16416

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers  
and Exporters of Hand-made  
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

## Fresh Butter

"Daisy" Brand

in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure and Delicious.

"Meadow" Brand

in one-lb. pats.

Good quality pure Butter

May be obtained from all Store-keepers.

Imported by

**Geddes & Co., Ltd.**

Tel. 346.

5 Peking Road.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —

— OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021

**CARNER, QUELCH & CO.**

WINE MERCHANTS


78 Szechuen Road

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 2,400 cases "Chlorinol," a Bleaching Soda and Water Softener, packed in 12 oz. packets, 72 packets to a case. Samples can be obtained on application at the Customs House. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Chlorinol" and should be addressed to THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SHANGHAI.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,  
Shanghai, 5th January, 1918.

16422

## LOST

LOST, bill of lading No. 115, marked  in diamond, calling for 1 case of stockings and 2 cases of toys, s.s. Omi Maru, voyage No. 5 from Osaka, on the 27th December, 1917. The former B/L was issued by the N.Y.K., and was lost on the voyage. Application has been made for a duplicate.

GEE CHONG.

16414

## LOST

A bill of lading, No. 2, marked "O," for two bales of cow hides, on steamer "Kiang Yung," from Wuhu to Shanghai, on 14th December, has been lost on the way. The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the said bill.

This advertisement also appears in Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.  
LUE SEE KANG,  
KIN LEE YUEN.

16410

## Office Partitions:

FOR SALE.

Several lengths of Teakwood Partitions suitable for dividing large rooms into separate offices: glass in upper parts: Doors at intervals: Can be seen by appointment at ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD., 43 Bubbling Well Road.

16376

## New Provisions

English and Australian  
Ham, \$1.00 per lb.  
American Potatoes and  
Grapefruit.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1122-33 Broadway

Telephone North 639

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## "BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with  
LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

**Griffiths' Stores**

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

FILING  
CABINETS  
AND  
SUPPLIES

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 4 CANTON RD., SHANGHAI Tel. 4778

## "Kavkas Mercury &amp; Vostochnoe" Ltd.

Warehousing, Insurance and Transport of Goods with Advances.

Established 1840.

Head Office in Petrograd.

Foremost Russian Steamship Company

Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL AGENTIES GRANTED FOR

SHIPMENT TO AND FROM RUSSIA.

Marine and War Insurance risks covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies.

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN

ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE

Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MOROUKOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478.

1 The Bund.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back,  
(with bathrooms and verandah), to  
let. Nice flat is let, suitable for family  
or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephone North 482

## Nos. 8 &amp; 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a  
large bedroom with sitting room  
combined, with closed verandah  
and bathroom attached. Suitable  
for small family or bachelors.  
Every comfort guaranteed.

## Oriental House

21 Bogue Road

Large room with bath attached,  
also a large attic, hot water, facing  
garden, moderate prices. Table  
under the personal supervision of  
the American proprietress.

Phone North 1102 15268

TO LET, in a British home, a  
small attic room, very comfortable,  
at reasonable terms. 12A Quinsan  
Gardens.

16413

TO LET, large attic room with  
bath, unfurnished \$15, furnished  
\$20. Also room with south  
verandah and bath, furnished, with  
light and attendance, \$35. Carter  
Road, between Bubbling Well and  
Avenue Roads. Apply to Box 99,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

16386

THERE is a vacancy in an  
American Mess near Race  
course. Excellent table. Apply  
to Box 105, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16400 J.E.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, up-to-date  
flat of 3 or 4 rooms, with  
bathroom attached. Unfurni-  
shed. Must be in town. Apply,  
with full particulars to Box  
104, THE CHINA PRESS.

16399 J.E.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Three-roomed house  
or flat, furnished or unfurnished,  
close in: State terms to Box 88,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

16348 J.E.

WANTED by American,  
furnished house or apartment,  
preferably in French-town.  
Apply to Box 102, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

16397 J.E.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

16412

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by a well-educated  
lady, a position as housekeeper.  
Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16403 J.E.

A competent and experienced  
lady stenotypist with thorough  
knowledge of office work,  
seeks position. Speaks French,  
German, Italian and Russian.  
Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16391

YOUNG CHINESE, good experi-  
ence in accounts, typewriting and  
general office routine, seeks position  
or night work. Apply to Box 92,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

16406 J.E.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, immediately an ex-  
perienced lady dressmaker for a  
local dressmaking establishment.  
Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16415 J.E.

WANTED, an expert stenograph-  
er. American preferably, and only  
those competent need apply to Box  
110, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, A competent and  
experienced correspondent and  
general office assistant for a  
British firm. State age and  
salary required to Box 103,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

16398

## EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LESSONS to ladies  
and children only, by a French lady.  
Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16402 J.E.

FRENCH CONVERSATION  
lessons by French lady for begin-  
ners or advanced pupils, in classes  
of 5 or 6, at \$6.00 each for month,  
for 2 lessons a week, including tea.  
Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16397 J.E.

## OFFICES TO LET

SUITES of office rooms in The  
China Press Building to let.  
Apply to THE CHINA PRESS  
Office, or No. 10 Yangtzepoo  
Road.

16407 J.E.

## MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Ac-  
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery  
and Gynecological Medical School,  
may be consulted by ladies on all  
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-  
ters. 13 Museum Road. Tele-  
phone 1470. Shanghai.

16412

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at  
No. 17 Museum Road to let from  
January 1st. Also Residence at No.  
50 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at  
No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE  
CHINA PRESS Office.

16423 J.E.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One International  
Savings Society Bond, 15 months

paid up. Any reasonable offer ac-  
cepted. Apply to Box 109, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

16419 J.E.

FORD 5-passenger touring car  
(latest model) for sale. Hardly  
used: good as new. Reasonable  
price. Apply to Box 101 THE  
CHINA PRESS.

16396 J.E.

FOR SALE: Flannels, best qual-  
ity, in stock, in white, cream, pink,  
30 inches wide by 45 yards long;  
Tls. 13.50 per piece. T. M. Yates,  
8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

16411 J.E.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 17

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 17

RING  
UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER  
HOUR \$4.00 PER  
HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

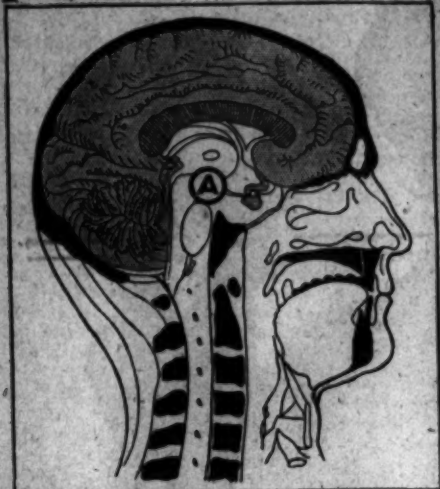


Widler & Company  
Chungking, West China.



# Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, January 6, 1918

## NOT the Real Lincoln, But a Distorted Victim of Disease



Cross Section of the Human Skull With the Letter A Marking the Location of the Pituitary Body or Hypophysis. This Gland's Secretion Has Much to Do with the Body's Growth. When It Becomes Enlarged or Is Attacked by a Tumor the Functional Activity of Its Anterior Lobe Is Increased and the Slow but Distressingly Progressive Disease Known as Acromegaly Results. Medical Science Believes That the Kentuckian Who Posed for Mr. Barnard's Statue of Lincoln Was a Victim of This Disease.

IS George Grey Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln a faithful likeness of the martyred President? This is the question which has been agitating the United States ever since the completion of the bronze effigy whose original was presented to the city of Cincinnati by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. Since the proposal to send a replica of the statue to London to stand opposite Westminster Abbey, the controversy has grown more bitter.

Some artists, historians and men and women who actually knew Lincoln in the flesh approve of the statue. Others declare that the sculptor had no warrant for what they term its "gaunt and misshapen ugliness, clothed with grotesque vulgarity."

On this page to-day science for the first time takes a hand in the controversy. Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson, a distinguished physician and associate editor of the Medical Times, applies to the Barnard statue certain medical tests which he contends show that the sculptor unwittingly selected for his model a man who was physically deformed by the ravages of the disease known as acromegaly. This, as he interestingly explains, accounts for the ugly distortions that are apparent in the statue and stamp it as a failure to re-create the real Lincoln, who, as is well known, was singularly vigorous and free from disease.

By Arthur C. Jacobson, M.D.  
Associate Editor of the Medical Times.

IN the bitter controversy over the statue of Lincoln made by George Grey Barnard for the city of Cincinnati a very definite medical phase is involved that has not heretofore been pointed out. The wrath of the statue's distinguished critics has a sound scientific basis in the fact that Barnard's model was undoubtedly a victim of a rare disease possessing most unpleasant characteristics, and that many of these characteristics have been unwittingly produced by the noted sculptor in his bronze figure of the martyr President.

Mr. Barnard has told how he selected as a model for the statue an uncouth Kentuckian with abnormally large hands and feet. These and other of this man's physical traits are strongly suggestive of acromegaly, a disease which while rare is quite well understood and quite easily recognized. A study of the many illustrations of the statue which have appeared confirms the diagnosis and makes certain that the model for the statue was one whose body had been hopelessly distorted by the ravages of this disease.

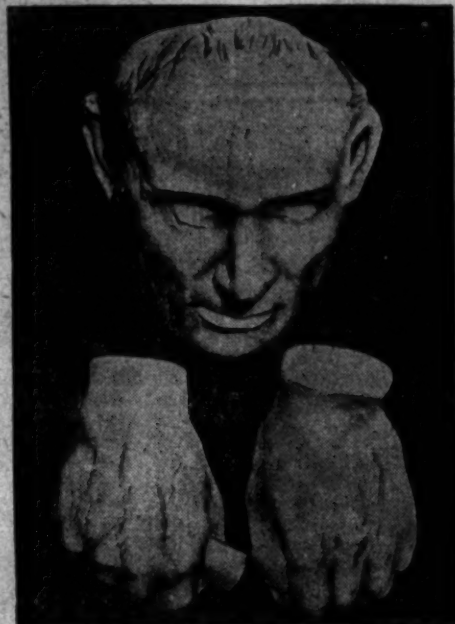
The Barnard statue is nothing more or less than a clinic in sculpture in no wise representative of the great President. Lincoln's hands and feet were not disproportionate to his size, as an acromegalic's are, a fact amply proven by his photographs and by the casts in the Smithsonian Institution.

The proposed erection of replicas of this statue in Paris and London threatens an outrage against art and truth and a sacred memory of the American people that would not be possible of perpetration were it generally known what the statue connotes to medical science.

Acromegaly was first described in 1886, and later it was demonstrated that the disease is due to changes in the hypophysis, a glandular structure at the base of the brain, the secretion of which has much to do with the body's growth. Changes in this gland have also a bearing upon gigantism, which is frequently associated with acromegaly. The hypophysis is also known as the pituitary body.

The hypophysis is made up of three lobes. Experimental injections of an extract of the posterior lobe have been followed by emaciation. The secretion of the anterior lobe is believed to control bone growth and the development of the secondary sex characters (the distinguishing marks of sex). Complete removal of the hypophysis is fatal; partial removal is followed by retardation of body growth. It would seem that normal and symmetrical growth depends upon a proper balance between the secretions of the different parts of the gland.

### Why Science Believes That Sculptor Barnard's Much-Discussed Statue Is Only a Faithful Portrayal of a Well-Known Type of Human Deformity



Casts of Lincoln's Head and Hands Made from Life in 1860 and Now in the Smithsonian Institution. Measurements of These Prove That They Were Not Disproportionate to Lincoln's Size, as the Barnard Statue Makes Them Appear.



The Spade-like Hands of the Barnard Statue of Lincoln

With the Exaggerated Folds and the Occasional Longitudinal Grooving Add to Science's Weight of Evidence That the Sculptor's Model Had a Disordered Pituitary Body and Was on This Account Physically Abnormal.

faculties, depression, headache and enlargement of the hands, feet and head. Nearly half of all giants develop acromegaly.

The hands become spadelike. Note in this connection what Mr. Barnard says of the hands on his statue: "All the folds are markedly exaggerated and there is sometimes longitudinal grooving."

In the lower extremities the feet undergo changes similar to those described for the hands. Both the hands and feet are out of proportion to the remainder of the extremities, very great enlargement occurring as a rule.

The chest becomes thick through from behind forward, and there is a pronounced bending backward of the upper part of the spine, so that the patient has a characteristic stoop.

Marked changes occur in the bones of the head and face, particularly great enlargement of the lower jaw, but we shall not go into these matters, since the sculptor of the statue under discussion was necessarily obliged to reproduce Lincoln's features more or less faithfully.

Acromegaly is a slow, but progressive, disease. It usually begins in the early twenties, and those affected live from ten to thirty years. Toward the end the patients grow weak, sometimes developing tuberculosis, or else death follows heart failure, convulsions or coma. Diabetes sometimes constitutes a complicating factor.

The movements of a patient with typical acromegaly are heavy and awkward; he lacks energy and is drowsy and mentally dull.

The writer has not thought it necessary to introduce any illustrations of acromegaly from the literature of medicine, since he knows of none that represent more faithfully than the picture of Barnard's Lincoln the outstanding features of the disease.

In Louisville, Ky., Mr. Barnard found the acromegalic giant who served as his model. He had searched the country for such a model for a whole year and had advertised extensively for grotesque specimens of humanity. He says that the form of this Kentuckian affected his spirit like the passing of a

Gutzon Borglum's Statue of Lincoln in Newark, N. J.—A Conception Radically Different from Mr. Barnard's, and One Which Many Who Knew the Original in the Flesh Pronounce a Wonderful Re-Creation of the Man.

Acromegaly results from an increase in the functional activity of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis. The gland becomes enlarged and swollen, or a tumor may be present.

The disease is generally ushered in by a slowing of the mental

storm through the sky. That it should so affect a layman unfamiliar with acromegaly is quite comprehensible.

"Lincoln is the unveiling of the Sphinx," says Mr. Barnard, writing about his statue. This statue unveils, not the Sphinx, but a chapter in pathology.

"Art's virtue is to reveal, not to obscure. It is a power to make plain hidden things," writes Mr. Barnard. In this case an acromegalic Kentuckian has been dragged into the open.

"The mystery of this whole form nature alone knows—man will never fathom it." To the medical profession it ceased to be a mystery in 1886.

"An imaginary Lincoln is an insult to the American people, a thwarting of democracy. No imitation tool of any artist's conception, but the tool God and Lincoln made—Lincoln himself—must be shown." If an imaginary statue is an insult, what shall be said of this real one, representing an uncouth Kentuckian with a diseased hypophysis who in life is not a tool of any kind, and in the bronze made by Barnard nothing but the hospital clinic crystallized?

The writer has said that as Barnard was obliged to reproduce Lincoln's features more or less faithfully there would be no use in discussing the head changes in acromegaly, but he cannot forbear calling attention to Barnard's obsession that Lincoln's face must have been similar to his model's. Describing Lincoln's face, the sculptor says:

"Beneath the left eye two mountains lie; from the valley between soft light flows a gentle stream; it bursts upon a circular, muscular hill in form like a petrified tear through sadness and joy placed there. His powerful chin is flanked on either side by powerful construction reaching like steps of a pyramid from chin to ear, eye and brain, as if his forces took birth in thought within, conceived in architecture without, building to the furthestmost limits of his face, to the fruits of toil in his wondrous hands."

Mr. Barnard, you see, could not rid himself in his subconscious mind, when modeling the statue, of the spell exerted on him by his model's acromegalic face.

Mr. Barnard even tried to convince himself that the character of his model must somehow be beautiful, that he must be like Lincoln—or, rather, that Lincoln must be like him. "He was a man of some forty years, but with the mind of a child." After what has been said about the mental weakness of the patient with acromegaly this remark possesses a special significance.

The Kentuckian had "a peculiar bend in the back." The pronounced bending backward of the upper part of the spine in acromegaly, giving the patient a characteristic stoop, has already been noted in the general description of the disease.

George Grey Barnard's genius and power are conceded. He has simply been a victim of the legend that is responsible for the conception of the great President as a grotesque gawk, and he must not be permitted to cast a disease in bronze, mount it upon a pedestal and call it Lincoln. For such a sacrilege there can be no justification in art.

George Grey Barnard's Statue of Lincoln and the Medical Diagnosis of the Signs That the Sculptor's Model Was a Man Grotesquely Misshapen and Disproportioned by the Disease Called Acromegaly.

Pronounced Bending Backward of the Upper Part of the Spine.

Abrupt Forward Bend of the Middle Spine.

Hands Enlarged Out of All Proportion to the Rest of the Arms.

Awkward, Unnatural Position of the Knees as if Just on the Point of Stopping.

Feet, Like the Hands, Disproportionately Large.





# Home Evening Gowns

## By Lady Duff-Gordon

*Charming New Costumes for the Hostess at Dance or Dinner*

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Stately Robe, Showing the Long Fur-Bordered Sleeves and the Straight, Square Train That Are Favored This Winter



A Dinner Gown with a Long Scarf and a Bustle Adapted to the Wearer and the Gown



A Gown Especially Suitable for the Young Hostess at a Home Dance

By LADY DUFF-GORDON ("Lucile")

WHILE planning the entertainment which shall return in some measure the courtesies extended to her by her friends this Winter the hostess gives thought to the gown she will wear. In her choice she will be governed somewhat by the Hamletian philosophy. Her attire, she knows, must be "neat but not gaudy," and in these times of stress and necessary economy it must be suitable to her purse. Yet it must not be mean. As a compliment to the friends she would entertain it must be handsome, yet she will endeavor to make it no handsomer than the gowns worn by her guests. Suitability, that slogan of dress, should govern in these cases as in all others.

The gowns reproduced on this page may be classed as suitable for dinners, dances or tea dances given in the home. The name "Home Evening Gowns" falls within the lines of appropriateness.

The short gown is especially adapted to dance functions. The foundation is a petticoat of heavy satin that reaches to the ankles. The full, straight skirt is of net embroidered in lengthwise and horizontal bands. The arrangement of the bands is artistic, the long lines at

the sides adding to the height of the wearer, and the horizontal lines at the hips giving the bouffant effect that is so fashionable. The high, tight girdle is finished by a large flat bow at the back. The extremely low bodice has wide shoulder straps of the embroidered net. Two horizontal bands of fur that finish the skirt lend richness to the costume.

Of statelier type is the gown overlaid with metallic embroidery shown in the upper corner of the page. Grace combined with dignity are its keynotes. The long chiffon sleeves with a border of fur are features of the robe. The bodice has the high, straight effect that suggests the portraits of some of the queens of France.

This gown, as the one shown beneath it, furnishes examples of the long, square trains favored for more formal dressing.

The third gown provides an adaptation of the bustle in slightly pannier effect. To a woman the choice of a bustle that will adapt itself to, not be a travesty of, her figure, is important.



## TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELTY IN CHINA

Sergeant Madden Describes  
Horrors At Dinner Of The  
Order Of The Dragon

### REVENGE FOR VON KETTELER

Expedition Ruthlessly Killed  
Women And Children And  
Destroyed Villages

New York, December 2.—After a lapse of more than seventeen years the story of the atrocities involving life or property, committed in China in 1900 by the German troops under Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, was told in detail last night. The narrators were soldiers of the regular army who served under Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee in the China Relief Expedition, a majority of whom are again back in service to aid in the fight that is on to destroy the same kind of German Kultur which wrought havoc in China.

The occasion was the tenth annual dinner of the Order of the Dragon, as the organization of the China veterans is known. Present were men of the 9th, 10th, 14th, and 15th infantry regiments, troopers of the 6th Cavalry, gunners of the 5th Field Artillery, bluejackets who fought under McCalla, and marines who served under Waller, these being units that made up the American part of the allied column which subdued the Boxers and restored order in Peking. The dinner, which preceded the reminiscences, was served at Colaianni's Restaurant, in West Twenty-fourth Street, and the men who told the story of Germany in China were Frederick C. Madden, who was a Sergeant of Company C, 9th Infantry, and W. S. Voorsanger, who held the same non-commissioned rank in Troop I of the famous old 6th Cavalry. These veterans talked plain soldier talk.

"It is interesting to recall," said Sergeant Madden, "that seventeen years ago the United States was allied with the Central Powers, and all the various forces which served in China in 1900 were for a time under command of a German, the Count von Waldersee, because of his rank. Few Americans realize that the Germans under von Waldersee did not arrive in China until after the purposes of the Peking Relief Expedition were accomplished. Peking had fallen and the Americans, British, French, Japanese and other allies were in charge when along came von Waldersee with a force of Germans greater in number than the combined forces of all the nations under whose flags the actual fighting had been done.

"How many Americans, I wonder, know that the official slogan of that German horde under von Waldersee was 'a million Chinese lives for Von Ketteler'? Few of our people know about those frightful punitive expeditions that the Germans made against defenseless Chinese villages

and towns in the late Fall and early Winter of 1900. What would our people really think of the German soldier if they knew him as we who had to watch him in 1900 knew him and as our allies know him today? We all recall those terrible stories, which we knew to be true, of the murder of defenseless men, women, and children, of incendiarism and of looting, in which whole brigades of von Waldersee's Germans swept down up and wreaked vengeance for 'von Ketteler' on those helpless little Chinese settlements outside of Peking.

"We all recall the arrival of those Germans and the swagger of them. And then the announcement that they were going to make those punitive expeditions. All our soldiers, as well as those of our Allies, know that our own commanders refused to have any part in those expeditions, and there is not a man among us tonight but who remembers how the poor Chinese women and children came flocking into the camps of the Americans, the British, and the Japanese to escape the German peril. And is there one among us tonight who is not thankful that he was of Chaffee's men and that those poor Orientals got the protection and the square deal they merited?"

"I have seen and you have seen those little Chinese towns on that ninety-mile stretch between Tientsin and Peking. I can see the wrecked homes to this day. I have seen wells in those little towns piled to the top with the bodies of Manchú women, those on the bottom dead and those on top not much more than alive. I have seen three Manchú women plunge to their death in order to escape the shame that came with the German column, and I speak the plain truth when I say it was but a few minutes after these women fell to their death when three German soldiers fell dead in their tracks, and the bullets that ended their miserable existence came from American 'krags'."

Sergeant Voorsanger, who is again in active service, told a story which verified in every detail that narrated by Madden.

"My old command," he said, "was Troop L of the Sixth Cavalry, an organization made up almost entirely of Western rough riders, and when I say rough riders I mean rough in the most emphatic sense of that word.

"I know that if the people of the United States had known what the Germans did in China in 1900 they would have gone to war long before they did. In China the Manchú women bind their feet—that is they did in 1900—and the poor things for that reason were unable to run, and that is why we found so many Manchú and so few Tartars in those wells between Tientsin and Peking.

"One day, together with five other troopers of the Sixth, I went into a German saloon in the German quarter of Peking. We Americans were minding our own business when we noted the Germans glaring at us and muttering things we did not understand. Then in came another trooper, a German-American, a real American, too, and he was from the Bowery. He could understand. Finally one of the Germans said something in a loud voice. The German-American trooper told us

he had called us 'Yankee pigs' and had said that we were no good, and that when it came to fighting the Germans could whip us in any numbers and at any time. A German never went anywhere without his long bayonet. So they fought with bayonets and we with fists. We got all that was coming to us, and so did they. There was one casualty. One of our boys attacked the man who had uttered the insult and took the bayonet with him. And when the fight was over that German was dead and his own bayonet was in his body.

"General Chaffee and the commanders of all the other units sent proclamations into the outlying districts and told the people to come back home and guaranteed them protection. And they came back to all the sections of the city except that over which von Waldersee had control."

### GERMAN VIEW OF VICTORY

Lensch Thinks It Will Be Won If  
The Old Frontiers Are Held

New York, December 2.—Germany would be bound to emerge the victor in the world war if a "peace by understanding" were to leave her present territory practically intact, asserts Dr. Paul Lensch, writing in a recent issue of Die Glocke, the weekly organ of the pro-Kaiser Socialist majority faction. Dr. Lensch, who is one of the strongest defenders in the Reichstag of the pro-Government attitude adopted at the outbreak of the war by the so-called Scheidemann Socialists, backs up his contention as follows:

"Just as Frederick the Great is counted the victor in the Seven Years' War because he succeeded in maintaining the status quo against vastly superior forces and in sticking to Silesia, so, in this case, the Central Powers will be counted the victors if they succeed in preventing any diminution in the extent of their former frontiers, in keeping Alsace-Lorraine, the colonies, and Trent and Trieste, and in refusing their enemies any indemnity. The consequences which such a peace would have for English world power we have often explained. It would be for Great Britain the greatest defeat in its history and the beginning of its ruin. It is just because people in England are well aware of that that they are resolute for the war and will hear nothing of a peace by understanding.

"For that very reason, on the other hand, the Central Powers will and can press all the more persistently for such a peace. Germany will have won the war if she does not lose it, but England will have lost the war if she does not win it."

Then, as summarized by The London Times, he goes on to explain that the map, as this war leaves it, will be nothing final, and that only in the coming decades "will the process of economic and political disintegration which this war has produced in many countries show its effects." Only then "the true time

of harvest" come for Germany. The mistake of the Pan Germans is not that they want too much, but that they "want everything at once."

In this connection Herr Lensch remarks: "Here the Bible saying applies, Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you. First bring about the peace by understanding which secures Germany's political independence, territorial integrity and economic freedom of development, and then Germany will have shown herself so strong that all these things shall be added unto her."

Herr Lensch denounces the Pan Germans on the one hand and the Socialist anti-Kaiser minority on the other hand, because all interference with "the unity between Government and Parliament," and with Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann, who has preached unity to the Reichstag Committee in "very happy, not to say fiery, words," is calculated to spoil the German plan.

Dr. Lensch began his article by complaining that "in one night a frost has fallen upon the flowery dreams of our peace prophets." The frost was the speech delivered at Leeds by the "English barrister, Asquith." Herr Lensch exclaims: "These people do not want any peace by understanding; they want the smashing of Germany, and, with this end in view, declarations as to Germany's readiness for peace do not suit their book at all."

"These declarations act, no less than our submarine war, as gradually weakening agencies upon the warlike temper of the peoples and they prepare people's minds for the 'understanding' which England cannot ultimately avoid."

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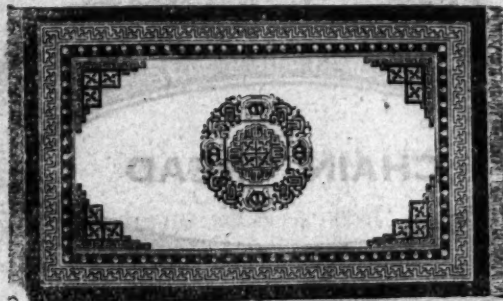
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# Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1918

## NEGLECT OF THE GENERATOR STOPS ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Expert Tells How A Car's Dynamo Should Be Cared For

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

Do not neglect the electric generator. It is the only source of current for ignition starting and lighting, and when it fails to function properly you start trouble all along the line. The efficiency of the battery depends upon the generator output. The average driver is helpless in case the generator fails, but it is important to be able to tell when it is not working correctly, so that one may have it attended to by a competent repair man.

The first care of every mechanism is lubrication. A place to oil the bearings will be found at each end of the armature. If the oil hole is closed by a steel ball held in place by a spring, the dust should be wiped away before the oil can be applied. Otherwise the dirt will be carried into the bearings. Use a light oil and inject a drop or two every few days.

The next thing is to learn the indication of correct action. The ammeter will measure the output of electricity. Run the motor at varying speeds and note if the ammeter indicates charge. And if the number of amperes increases with the speed of the engine. This should occur up to a certain point when the regular will function.

Occasionally listen closely to the generator to note if the brushes are squeaking. There is enough graphite in the composition of the brushes to lubricate them, but occasionally a brush will squeak in spite of it. If this occurs, a very little vasoline or 3-in-1 oil should be put on the commutator. Place same on finger and rub it the length of the commutator.

If brushes show sparks while generator is revolving or the ammeter needle trembles unsteadily, then the brushes do not fit properly or the commutator is gummed with oil and dirt. On some generators it is easy to reach the brushes, but on others it is extremely difficult sometimes requiring removal of the apparatus. Yet the commutator must be cleaned or the brushes refitted, as the case may be. By raising the brushes on some types or by removing them on others this may be accomplished. Clean the commutator with a cloth dipped in gasoline. If brushes are removed be sure they are replaced the same side up, as they will not fit properly if reversed.

The job of refitting brushes would best be left to an expert. The usual method is to place fine sandpaper around the commutator and to revolve it with the brushes resting on the sandpaper. This wears them to the proper curvature and insures a good fit.

In case the ammeter shows no charge no matter how rapidly the engine runs, the trouble may be in a number of places, and it is best to have the service station attend to it. Troubles in the generator, loose wires, faulty ammeter, cut out or regulator troubles—all these may occur, and only a skilled workman familiar with the system should be employed to trace the defect.

Locate a good service station if the ammeter shows no charge, or too great a charge, or possibly discharge when the engine runs at fifteen to twenty miles per hour. The difficulty may be a simple one, requiring a touch to adjust, or it may require a long search and the return of the generator to the factory for repairs.

## Hupmobile Offers A 'Comfort Car'

"The Comfort Car" is the Hupmobile name for its new Series. The deep upholstery, real leather over real curled hair, supported by deep springs and an air cushion, make a combination called the easiest riding seat on the market. The tonneau is roomy, and the back of the tonneau seat is unusually high, affording the maximum of comfortable support. In the driving compartment there is two inches more room than in a larger "Hup." The weight has also been reduced to 2,350 pounds, a decrease of nearly 300 pounds.

Some of the new features are greater simplicity and accessibility of the four-cylinder motor, with especially light pistons of hourglass, highspeed type, and three piston rings, each one below wristpin, to keep oil out of combustion chamber. The motor head is detachable. Two carburetor adjustments are provided, one for idling, the other for producing extra low gasoline consumption. There is a heated intake manifold jacket above the carburetor.

An extra long gear shift lever has a short, easy throw. The clutch is a dry disk combination of plates. The wheels are 32 by 4 inches and long, semi-elliptic springs, with chrome vanadium main leaves in rear carry the car. A new slopping front rail vision windshield gives a snappy look to it.

## The Scientific Buick Cooling System

The cooling system of a gasoline motor is so important as to command the serious attention of the motor designer. Onhand it would seem a simple thing to cool a motor, which to a certain extent is true; but to cool it effectively under all conditions and at the same time not do so at the expense of fuel economy or smooth operation—that is where the genius of the designer comes into play.

Air and water, aided by the radiating properties of copper and iron, are the mediums employed. When the cylinder castings are made, spaces are left between the inner and outer walls, around the cylinders and valve chambers, through which the cooling water circulates by means of a pump. Being forced out at the top and into the radiator, the water trickles down through the radiator, is cooled by the air that is drawn through the radiator cells by the fan, and is again forced into the water jackets by the pump, where it once more absorbs the excess heat from the motor.

The Valve-in-Head motor offers practically ideal conditions for the development of an efficient and economical cooling system, because the arrangement of the valves is such as to keep the water jacketed space reduced to the very minimum, which in turn makes it possible to conserve the greatest percentage of the heat generated for the actual operation of the motor. There is an excess, however, which must be removed or injury to the motor will result. The cooling system must take care of this, adjusting itself automatically and positively to all motor speeds, with a reserve for heavy pulling, high altitudes and other unusual conditions.

**Double Cell Radiator Design**  
The radiator employed by the Buick Motor Company is known as the double cell type and is made from pure copper, which has been proven to be the best metal for radiator construction, because of its radiating qualities and ability to withstand jarring and vibration. The double cell design has many advantages over other types. It is light in weight, very strong, offers but a single thickness of metal through which the heat must escape, presents a great amount of metal surface to the air and is very simple and easy to repair in case of need. The size of the radiator is, of course, proportional to the size of the motor. Previous experience tells the engineers approximately how large the radiator ought to be, but to determine just exactly the ideal size it is necessary to make a series of tests, both in the laboratory and on the road. The test car is driven up steep hills, through heavy sand, with the wind and against the wind, with radiators of different capacities, and finally the right one is selected to fit the car.

The fan, which is directly behind the radiator, also plays an important part in the cooling system. It must draw air through the entire radiator surface, the velocity of the current varying with the motor speed. The efficiency of a fan is determined from its ability to cover the radiator surface, the amount of air it is able to deliver at different speeds and the amount of power it consumes. The relation between the two latter is of great importance, and elaborate tests are conducted by the engineers, who measure the resistance with a dynamometer, test the strength of the air current with an anemometer and with a Pitot tube, which records the air pressure on a finely graduated scale. The importance of these tests will be illustrated by the fact that doubling the amount of air passing through a radiator means doubling its cooling ability.

The faster the motor runs the faster the water should be circulated through the system. The pump takes care of this automatically, as it is operated from the motor itself. **Pure Copper in Buick Radiators**  
The manufacture of radiators is a very interesting process. The pure copper material from which the radiator cores are made comes to the machines in large spools, cut to the exact width that corresponds to the thickness of the finished cores, so that no waste or trimming is necessary.

The machine on which the cells are formed is entirely automatic. The long copper strip is fed into this machine, which seizes the end and passes it over two accurately operating fingers, so that two cells are formed at a time. This operation continues without further attention from the operator until the whole spool is used up, the crimped copper emerging from the other side of the machine like a long cartridge belt. The cells thus formed are not square throughout their length, though they would appear to be so from the front of the core. Instead, there is a bead molded in every cell along the thinnest surface exposed to the air, which increases the effective cooling surface to a great extent. This long belt, when cut into lengths that correspond to the height of the

radiator core, forms units from which the completed core is made. When these lengths are soldered together into one core, the water passages thus formed from top to bottom are corrugated on both sides, so that the water trickles to the bottom in a series of miniature waterfalls, about one-half inch apart, with countless air cells all around them.

The lengths of crimped copper are next carefully cut off, clamped into a frame the size of the finished core and placed on a flat piece of steel, where the operator uses a special tool to true up the cells on both sides, so that all soldered joints will be even and tight. They are not removed from this frame until after the soldering operation has been completed.

The frame is now passed on to the acid bath, where it is suspended on a small hoist over the tank of muriatic acid and the excess allowed to drain off. It is then swung over to one of the pots of melted solder, the very best obtainable, and submerged in the bubbling mass.

The temperature of the solder is carefully regulated by means of an electric pyrometer, because if the solder is too cool the finished core will be too heavy and solder coating will be too thick on the cooling surfaces. After the first dipping the core is again lowered into the solder just half way, removed, drained and the other side dipped again. The result is that every nook and cranny of the core has been penetrated by the acid and the solder, so that the whole is bound together as firmly as if it were a single piece.

Now the brass tanks are fastened to the top and bottom of the core. These tanks are drawn from sheet brass in four operations by means of dies, which not only form them into the proper shape but cut out the holes for the water connections and the radiator filler tube. The edges of the tanks, where they fasten to the core, are tinned, so the solder will stick tenaciously. Before soldering the tanks on, the water connections are all riveted firmly into place on the tanks and are then "sweated" on with solder and a blow torch, which causes the solder to penetrate through and through and make a permanent, tight joint. The tanks are then sweated on to the core in the same manner, being clamped in a frame that enables the operator to work on both sides without danger of the tanks slipping out

of place during the soldering operations.

**The Air and Water Test**

At this point the radiator is ready for its first test. All openings save one are plugged up and to this one a compressed air hose is attached. The tester lowers the radiator into a tank of water and tests it like he would a leak in a tire tube. If any bubbles come out from any part of the radiator, he marks the place and carefully solders up the leak, giving it the same test again to make sure that every part of the radiator will stand a pressure of 12 pounds of air to the square inch without leaking.

The core, with tanks and water connections attached, is next put in a jig and the bolt angle soldered firmly to it. The bolt angle is a piece of sheet metal that goes all around the outside of the core and is bent up on all edges to fit the inside of the radiator shell. Through the flange thus formed there are a number of holes, so the core can be firmly bolted to the shell and can also be quickly removed at any time. The overflow tube is soldered on at the same time.

Another air and water test is given the core, after which it is dried and painted. The paint used is specially made, and besides being a good conductor of heat is not affected by the heat in the water.

**Mammoth Presses Make Shells**

In the meantime the shell has been gotten ready in the far end of the department. Here we find a row of immense toggle presses reaching almost to the high ceiling of the long room. But in spite of their size, these machines are capable of extremely accurate adjustment and perform their superhuman duties with surprising accuracy. Sheets of steel of the proper dimensions are placed on a die, the great cog of the machine revolves slowly and another die descends upon the plate, gripping it firmly and molding the shell without a wrinkle. This operation is rightly described as "drawing," because it literally stretches and draws the stiff metal to fit the dies.

There are six operations in all before the shell comes out molded, trimmed and with 55 holes neatly cut for the water connections and for the belt lacing that keeps the shell from contact with the hood.

The shell is next sanded and polished, when it is sent to the enameling rooms, where high grade enamel is baked on at high temperature. This gives a lustrous finish that is very lasting and is not affected by heat or rough usage. Returning to the radiator department,

ment, the Buick nameplate is bolted and soldered to the shell, to mark the car wherever it goes as a product of correct design and careful workmanship. The brackets that fasten the radiator to the frame are then bolted and spot welded on.

Finally, the shell is bolted on the outside of the core and the radiator is ready to do its part in the efficient cooling system of a Buick car.

## EXPLAINS SALES PROBLEMS IN JAPAN

Willis-Overland Representative Tells Of Experiences And Laws In Osaka

Bringing with him tales of annual commercial development in Japan, Y. Sugita, University of Chicago graduate, now a representative of Shima & Co., Willis-Overland distributors at Osaka, Japan, has just visited Willis-Overland headquarters in Toledo to make arrangements for 1918 shipments.

"Japan today is enjoying undreamed of prosperity," says Mr. Sugita, discussing the prospects for 1918. "For the first time in our history exports are greater than our imports. All our arsenals are working day and night making munitions."

"With our largest competitors in manufacturing goods centering every particle of energy on war supplies we now have Chinese and East Indian markets almost entirely to ourselves. We are also exporting quite a few articles to Australia."

"Just as an illustration of the growth of our exports:

"For years Germany has done the bulk of the cotton goods business in China and India. Since the inception of the war Germany has been eliminated and this market is ours practically without competition."

"Under such circumstances it is only natural that the Japanese should begin to adopt Occidental methods of production and business. And with this has come the demand for motor cars. The Japanese today is beginning to appreciate the advantages of owning an automobile."

"But it has not been an easy mat-

ter to educate Japanese to the extensive use of a motor car, even with all our prosperity.

"We encounter many obstacles in selling cars that your American salesman does not even dream of meeting in his own country. Were we to use American sales methods in Japan it would be hard to make a single sale. Your Americans are accustomed to receiving literature on various products, follow up letters and other sorts of direct by mail advertising and persistent personal calls. Were you to use these methods on a Japanese he would at once grow suspicious of you and your goods and would positively refuse to do business with you."

"But even after we do negotiate sales we have to show our buyers the uses of the car. In Japan the houses are built so closely together that there is no room for garages. Consequently whenever we sold a car

we had to make arrangements to house it."

"Besides we have to contend with the law, which makes it impossible for a Japanese to drive a car unless he has a chauffeur's license; and a man must be a skilled driver before the Government issues this permit to him. We had to solve both of these perplexing problems for the prospective owner besides actually selling him the car. Today we have in Osaka a garage large enough to store several hundred cars. We also have a corps of expert chauffeurs, who are hired by the hour by our owners."

"Therefore after we sell a car we keep it in our own garage subject to the buyer's call and furnish him with a driver whenever he wants to use his car. The continuation of this system coupled with the fact that the Overland Light four and Country Club models meet all the requirements peculiar to Japan and the Japanese makes us feel sanguine over the prospect for 1918 Willis-Overland sales in our country."

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"HERE is a tire performance that is apt to hold the record for many a day to come.

"A MOTOR stage between San Pedro and Redondo, California, has a car equipped with United States tires. When one of these tires had run 28,411 miles and was brought in to be re-treated, the local press sat up and took intense interest in this "wonder" tire. On November 3rd, when a total of 88,249 miles was reached, crowds were waiting at each end of the stage route to witness the performance."



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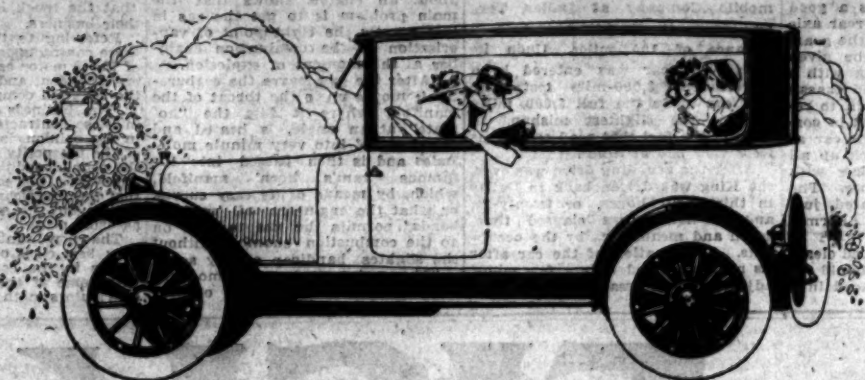


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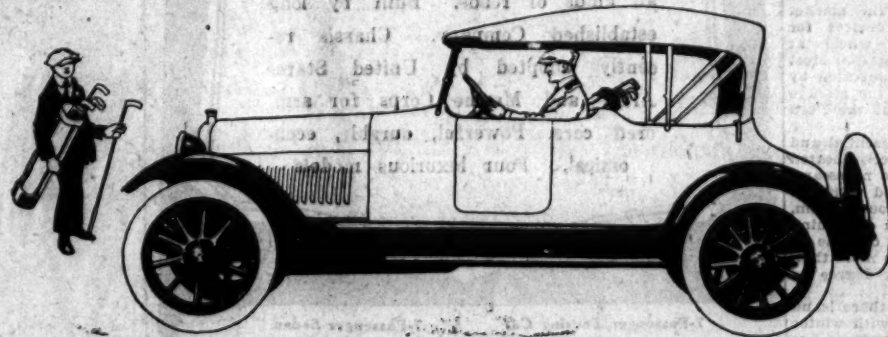


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## Enjoying Your Motor In Winter

By H. A. Tarantous

(Motor Magazine)

During the warm months all motorists are agreed that there is but one form of existence; that which finds them tucked in behind a steering wheel, while the brown ribbon of the road unwinds beneath their devouring wheels. With the coming of cold weather, however, a change comes over the spirit of their dreams. The appeal of the steering wheel loses some of its potency. The more timid spirits begin looking around for a garage that takes care in dead storage. Happily these are few, and the courageous majority begins looking about for heaters, for special wraps and for other paraphernalia wherewith to save the life of the approaching winter. These hardy spirits will appreciate some assistance in selecting the accessories that will keep them comfortable through the stormy days ahead. They will also need some advice in regard to the special care needed by the car before it pokes its radiator cap out into the crisp mornings that are now upon us. Even the timid, hibernating type of car owner needs some suggestions in regard to attentions to be given the vehicle in putting it up for the winter. It is for both these types of owners that this article is written.

The average motorist today, far different from the one of five or six years ago, will keep his car in service throughout the year. This owner will have to make provision for heating the garage, for making the passengers comfortable by the installation of a car heater and the use of special winter clothing. He will have to anticipate a little trouble in starting the engine after the car has been standing in the street for a few hours and in addition he will require some information on the care of the car in inclement weather.

It is a human characteristic to think of ones self first and such things as automobiles later, so the motorist must look into the matter of proper protection to himself and passengers. The first matter which presents itself is that of an enclosure such as a winter top, a new body with permanent roof or an open body with new curtains which are better than the ordinary ones for keeping out the cold. I have concluded that it is utterly impossible to get beside comfort without a car heater of some type and either a demountable top or a convertible body. Even the latter without a heater makes it necessary for the passengers to take on the appearance of Esquimaux. Additional robes, special clothing and shoe covers will not be necessary if the car is enclosed and a good heater installed. There are numerous types of heaters, but the type using exhaust gas is the cheapest to operate and gives excellent results. It is the standard type. There are arguments for and against different forms of exhaust-type heaters such as the register or the foot-rail, etc., but any one of these with a good gas control will make the interior of the car like your own living room. It is necessary to get a good heater because some of the designs either heat too much or little. In the first case the passengers roast and the shoes are scorched and in the latter they are cold. The heater should be one which can be easily dismantled and cleaned so that any accumulation of carbon can be taken out. The carbon acts as an insulator and then the heater is not effective. The fitting of the heater is an easy matter. If it is of the floor type there should be no space around it to permit of cold air and dirt entering the car. Heater prices are comparatively low, ranging from \$10 to about \$30 for front or rear types. The owner who drives his own car or who is at all considerate of the chauffeur will have a heater installed in the front compartment as well as in the rear.

Driving gloves are a necessity whether the car is heated or not and it will be to the benefit of the particular motorist to examine the newer types made especially for winter work. In case the use of gloves does not suffice, the market affords a number of devices for warming the steering wheel at points where the hands grip. Most of these devices are operated by electricity taken from the storage battery or in the case of the Ford from the magneto.

A robe is of course essential and if the car is not properly heated an extra robe may be necessary. Some owners are satisfied with one good robe wrapped around them, but the average woman remaining in a car for any length of time in cold weather will require more than this to give the highest degree of comfort.

To the careful driver there is no more danger connection with winter work than with spring touring, but nevertheless due care should be exercised and one way of doing this is to have a windshield cleaner installed, or make some provision for having the shield perfectly clean. Snow flakes mottle the pane so that it is almost impossible for some drivers to see twenty feet ahead unless the shield is opened, in which case the drivers get cold and uncomfortable. There are numerous types of shield cleaners, some good and some worthless. It really does not pay to buy a poorly made one, because when installed it actually becomes a nuisance rather than a benefit.

For safety, comfort and pleasure it is necessary that certain matters pertaining to the car be given due consideration and of primary importance is the cooling system. In fact, when winter arrives the owner's first thought is of an anti-freeze mixture. In the past a great many owners have been making their own solutions from alcohol, glycerine and water, or perhaps just alcohol and water, but during the past year or so, some very excellent anti-freeze

compounds have been introduced all ready to pour into the water system. This is much better than making up solution, especially in view of the fact that the cost is about the same or less without the bother. With alcohol used as a base in nearly all solutions and the price of this product being very high at this time, owners may be inclined toward using a substitute such as calcium chloride. This is not advised, however, because of the chance of damaging the engine.

Winter work is eased to an extent by the use of a thermostatic control of the cooling water, or a radiator shutter or the combination, but most owners are not in a position to have these installed. Whether a device of this kind is used or not, a radiator and hood cover does much toward keeping the engine warm; in fact, some believe the cover alone sufficient especially when stops are not of long duration. Nearly every maker of these is in a position to supply them so they fit snugly.

The owner who once has experienced winter battery troubles needs little coaching. A drop in temperature has the effect of reducing battery output and with an insufficiently charged battery and zero temperature there is liable to be freezing of the electrolyte with consequent destruction of the battery. Keep the battery up to charge all the time, and if necessary have the garage or service station charge it once every three weeks. The lights are used more in winter, the battery must supply more current in starting because of the suffer engine and the cold tends to hold down the output. Under these conditions it becomes necessary to give the greatest attention to the battery.

Practically all owners are agreed that driving during the winter is just one score after another unless adequate tire chain equipment is used. Tire overhauls or covers are very useful, and lastly, there is priming equipment so as to facilitate starting the engine. All the joy of winter work is lost if one must half exhaust the battery before the engine will fire. With the battery in the very pink of condition there must be an explosive mixture in the cylinders otherwise the engine will not start. Many owners after a few performances at one a.m. on a zero night vow they never again will take the car out unless there is some provision for getting a fire easily, but the forgetting habit is characteristic of many drivers.

One of the easiest ways of getting easy starting is to use a dash priming outfit consisting of a small tank

and control and piping to the inlet manifold. With the tank filled with a highly volatile fuel such as may be bought from an oil dealer, there is in reserve a fuel which will fire in the very coldest of weather. It does not matter so much from which crude the fuel is obtained so long as its initial boiling point is low, which means that it will volatilize at a low temperature. If no fuel of this kind is used then the driver must prime with the ordinary fuel and, use a great deal of it so that in the large quantity used there will be sufficient of low boiling point to give an explosion.

In addition to the tank arrangement there is a type of primer which taps the main fuel line. When the primer is operated a volume of fuel is injected into the inlet manifold and with the starter turning the engine over at the same time a good priming charge is sucked into the cylinders. This method does not, however, give any better results than priming through the petcocks, but it is much more convenient since it is operated from the dash. The idea of getting as much heat as possible to the fuel or mixture is good, but some of the devices used for obtaining this result are far from satisfactory. Various methods are employed, most of them depending upon the heat given off from a coil through which a current is passing. In many of these devices the heat is far too little to have any effect whatever on the fuel.

Of course, initial starting from the garage in the morning, presents no particular difficulties when a garage heater is used or when there is a heater of some sort under the hood to keep the cooling water at a reasonably high temperature, but starting on the street after the car has been standing for a few hours in zero weather is what calls for due care on the part of the owner. It seems childish advice to say that when a garage heater or anti-freeze mixture is not used the radiator should be drained at night to prevent injury to the engine, but then many of the first-timers might overlook this. Also when there is no garage heater and the system is drained at night, hot water should be used in the morning so that starting will be facilitated.

Owners should bear in mind that the starting problem becomes more severe as the temperature drops and as the altitude increases, so that those owners who live in extremely cold sections or at high altitudes should be doubly careful in selecting the proper equipment. The foregoing applies particularly to the motorist who makes as much use of his car in winter as in summer, but much of the advice will apply equally as well to the owner who will use his car at no definite intervals, taking it out as inclination or weather dictate. This owner

should make it a point to take good care of the battery, giving it a charge in the car once every week. If a service station is convenient, the battery should be left there and called for when necessary. The tires also will need a little extra attention and it is suggested that they be kept away from the floor by the use of tire-saving jacks. It might be well to remove them on the rims and place them in a dark room, but then there is the bother of remounting. This owner should have a quantity of anti-freeze solution either in the car or ready to be poured in. The latter is best because when in a sealed can there is less evaporation.

It is quite true that the number of cars is exceedingly small which in these advanced days, is propped up on jacks awaiting the coming of the ground hog, but then their owners have a few matters which require their attention. Driving the car into the garage and leaving it there until spring is to increase the rate of depreciation considerably, but while this sort of practice is rare it nevertheless is not far removed from that in which the owner does everything necessary for the complete protection of the car and its accessories.

If a car is to be laid up all winter it is necessary, of course, to drain the gasoline and water systems completely leaving the cap off so that any remaining liquid which cannot be drained will be evaporated off. The oil in the engine, in the clutch, gearbox and rear axle should be drained, in fact, it even is a good plan to fill the gearbox and rear axle completely, so as to cover the gears entirely. The car should be given a thorough cleaning, starting with a good wash all over body and chassis and then going over it again to remove all caked mud and dirt in corners and crevices. With the car as clean as you can get it, jack up all four wheels, remove the tires with rims, and take out the tubes. The latter should be partly inflated, just sufficient to give them normal shape.

The casings should be wiped clean. Both casings and tubes should be covered with cloth and placed in a

dark room in the house. If desired the tubes may be inserted in the casings and stored in the same fashion. Parts which are likely to rust should be cleaned, dried and spread with cup grease or vaseline. The storage battery should be removed and taken to a battery service station. Here obtain the advice of the manager as to the best way to store the battery, whether in a dry state, dismantled, or as it is. All terminals disconnected should be cleaned and spread with grease.

Some owners, who are fortunate enough to have workshop facilities, spend their spare time during the winter making necessary repairs. Whether work is done or not the whole car should be covered with a special paper cover or with cloth. One of the most disagreeable tasks is to work around a car in a cold garage, so the imperativeness of a garage heater at once becomes apparent. There are numerous types including those using coal, kerosene, gas, hot water, etc.

## King Car Shows Perfect Score In Severe Test

Joseph Porter of the King Car Corporation has just received word of an exceptional test made by a King 8 car.

T. P. Chase, chief engineer at the factory, took a stock King off the sales door of the Cameron Automobile Company at Dallas, Tex., and drove it directly to Marfa, a distance of 100 miles. Upon its arrival the car was entered in a Government 3,000-mile test trip. The car made the full 5,000 miles without the slightest mishap, in spite of the fact that road conditions were very bad at times.

After the grueling drive was over, the King was driven back to Dallas in thirty-four hours, or twenty-six and one-half hours elapsed time, seven and meals, etc., by the occupants. Examination of the car after its return showed only a few minor adjustments necessary.

## A NEW CHALMERS ENGINE IS ANNOUNCED

Built To Use Low Grade Oil Gasoline And Overcome Starting Trouble In Cold Weather

The Chalmers Company announces the coming of a great engine which probably will cause no end of comment from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It meets a condition long known to every engineer and most motor car owners—the rapid decline in the grade of gasoline.

It takes a low grade gas and makes high power out of it by two rather ingenious devices known as a "hot plate" and "ram's horn" manifold.

Also it overcomes in a marked measure the trouble one often experiences in starting an engine on a cold day.

"I have already had quite a few of these current Chalmers containing the great engine," said one of the Chalmers managers, "and the contentions made by the manufacturers are rather modest in comparison with the wonderful results I have observed."

"I understand there are more than 1,000 Chalmers containing this engine now in service, and I am also informed that it was with this engine that Joe Dawson made his famous twenty-four record at Sheephead Bay, when he travelled 1898 miles in twenty-four hours, which was further and faster in a day than man has ever travelled on land, air or sea."

"Every one who knows anything about an engine knows that the main problem is to get the gas in just exactly the right point of vaporization in the combustion chamber at the moment of explosion."

"After the gas leaves the carburetor it moves up to the throat of the manifold where it hits the 'hot plate' at an angle, is heated and 'cracked up' into very minute molecules and is then passed into the famous 'ram's horn' manifold, which, by means of its easy curves, or what the engineers call 'easy air bends,' permits the gas to pass on to the combustion chamber without the slightest handicap of any sort. The engine wastes an almost infinitesimal amount of the original

gas leaving the carburetor and delivers almost 100 per cent result from a given amount of gas. The result is a naturally more power, quicker acceleration, longer life, and far more smoothness, with a marked economy."

## Maxwell Contracts Reach 74,000 Mark

Maxwell Production Will Increase To Meet Widespread Demand For Car

Contracts with distributors and dealers for the handling of 75,000 automobiles were closed by the Maxwell Motor Sales corporation of Detroit in less than two weeks after the company started making its annual contracts on July 1.

The company finds that the men who have handled the Maxwell line in the past are optimistic as to the future. And the dealers and distributors being added for the first time to the Maxwell rolls are equally sure that the country, during 1917-1918 is to absorb a tremendous number of motor vehicles.

"We look for prosperity, sales and profits," they say. "The people of our section have money and are going to buy automobiles. The automobile today is a necessity and is steadily becoming more so."

It is this present and prospective heavy demand that is spurring the distributors to close their contracts early. They want to be sure of getting all the cars their trade will need. The Maxwell one-ton truck also is inspiring dealers to hurry and make sure of the Maxwell line. Both the demand and the output of this truck will grow tremendously in the next year, it is expected, and dealers know that the truck is really an asset to their business.

Referring to the quick signing of these contracts for the merchandising of 75,000 motor cars, Walter E. Flanders, president and general manager of the Maxwell company, said:

"The business situation is reflected in these contracts with dealers. This, in my opinion, is conclusive evidence of the prosperity of the nation and of the sound condition of commerce and industry. It is proof, too, of the fact that the American people are resolved to live on the same, logical business as usual plane."

The new contracts are with the very best class of dealers and distributors in the country, several being with some of the largest dealers and distributors in the country.

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Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armored cars. Powerful, durable, economical. Four luxurious models

7-Passenger Touring Car 7-Passenger Sedan  
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The graded streets and boulevards of the business parts of the Settlements do not give automobile tires a severe enough test to prove their quality. But when you drive in the outlying districts, where the roads are not the best, it takes a high quality tire to give you the mileage and service you should have.

## FISK TIRES

have earned their reputation for quality after road tests or the most difficult nature—they have the necessary strength and endurance because quality and mileage are the first consideration of the manufacturers.

We know FISK TIRES and the service they can give you. And that is why we take such pleasure in recommending them to you.

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## WAYS TO KEEP DOWN THE MOTOR UPKEEP

Expert Tells The Owner How  
To Watch Various  
Parts Of Car

By H. C. Brokaw

There are many little expenses about running a car which total a considerable sum. A nickel, a dime, a quarter, a dollar do not seem much at the time, but they pile up the cost per mile frightfully.

A car which lasts with ordinary care one or two years, if given intelligent care by the owner might be made to last three to five years. This means taking extraordinary care and having a thorough knowledge of the working parts and how to keep them in condition, and it means doing faithfully and persistently the things necessary to keep everything in order.

Take tires, for instance. The cost due to neglect is often greater than the cost of actual wear. Some of the things which caused excessive wear and deterioration of tires are: Driving into holes in the street or in deep ruts; turning corners at too high speed; stopping the car so quickly with the brake that the wheels slide on the pavement, and a harsh clutch which jerks the car suddenly from a standstill, causing needless wear. Then there are such things as letting the front wheels get out of alignment so that they do not run parallel, or nearly so, the result being that the tire is slid instead of being rolled over the road. There should be a slight toe in for mechanical reasons, but if this is allowed, it costs money to go beyond the proper limit.

Adjusters tell us that a very large percentage of tire failures is caused by under inflation, which allows the tires to flatten and breaks the side walls. Every tire should be tested with a gauge and not with the eye or hand, and kept to the pressure set by the tire maker.

To get the greatest life out of a tire it should be watched continually for small cuts through the rubber to the fabric. Most tires will be found after a short service to have from two to a dozen such cuts. These will allow sand to work in and loosen the rubber, and then moisture gets in and rots the fabric. There are preparations with which these cuts may be healed in a few minutes. Serious cuts, especially where the rubber is loosened from the fabric, should be taken at once to the vulcanizer.

While oil and grease of good quality cost money, their proper use will save many times their price in replacement of parts. On the other hand, a waste of lubricant makes unnecessary expense. Especially with a new car oil and grease should be watched carefully until the bearings have had time to work in. That is the time when expense for replacement of bearings is most likely.

It is not generally realized that a large number of things enter into the economical use of gasoline. To get the most out of a gallon of gasoline all moving parts must work properly. This means proper lubrication. The brakes should not drag; each cylinder of the engine should fire properly; the clutch should not slip, and the carburetor should be in proper adjustment. It is not well to adjust the carburetor unless sure it is at fault. Excessive carbon in the cylinder causes a decided loss of power, due to back pressure on the piston, and the partial clogging of the muffler indirectly consumes extra gasoline. The importance of keeping the muffler free is not usually understood.

Some time ago I was riding in a car that could hardly make headway against a strong wind blowing. This meant frequent use of the second speed gear, which in itself causes an undue use of gasoline. I found on experimenting that the muffler cutout pedal could be used in place of the accelerator pedal; that is, when the muffler cutout was open the engine had considerable more power and immediately speeded up. The fact is that we kept that cutout open most of the way home and had no more trouble in bucking the head wind. It led to the discovery that the muffler was almost totally clogged with carbon.

To insure each cylinder getting its proper power without waste, the engine should be driven with the spark lever advanced as far as possible without causing back pressure. The spark plug gaps should be adjusted properly to insure a thorough ignition of the charge, the spark plugs should be kept clean to prevent the loss of a charge of gas through non-ignition. Likewise the interrupter points and the distributor should be kept clean and properly adjusted.

To use all the gas that is taken into the cylinder there should be no loss of compression through leaky valves, or weak valve springs, or poor gaskets on spark plugs or valve caps, and it is equally important that the piston, cylinder head, where there is one, and piston rings are tight so that gas will not waste.

It is not safe to leave these things to the chauffeur and the garage man. The owner should learn how himself to keep them right. If he gets this knowledge inside his thinking machine he will find that his propelling machine will work better, and that he will not only have more use and pleasure out of it, but he will save a very appreciable part of the cost of upkeep.

## Useful Advice To The Motorist

Some of our convertible models are fitted with patent window anti-rattlers in the form of rubber-tipped screws which press against the window. If these anti-rattlers are used for the door windows the owner should be careful not to slam the door when the device is set. It is quite clear that if the screw protrudes out so far that it can touch the pane of its frame, if the door is slammed the pane will strike the screw and break. This actually occurred in a convertible model which the writer was riding in. It would seem that the safest thing to do is to turn the anti-rattler away from the pane before the door is opened, or remember to close the door without slamming it.

### When A Rim Will Not Fit

When a rim with tire is mounted on the wheel, it often happens that the rim cannot be moved into place, remaining partly on and partly off. Slight springing of the rim is all that is needed and this may be done by placing the head of a jack against the hub of the wheel, and the base of the jack on the protruding portion of the rim. Thus sprung a little, a hammer blow will slide the rim over the edge of the wheel. In most cases of this kind, the mere operation of the jack will force the rim over the wheel.

### Creeping Rims

Every owner who is particular about his car should examine his rims and tires at least once each week. Few owners realize that a rim with its tire cap creep around the wheel if the shoulders on the wheel which hold the demountable rim, are the least bit worn. This occurred recently and was noticed only because the valve stem came through the wheel hole at an acute angle. This was caused by the rim and tire creeping around thus tending to pull the valve stem out of its place. If the valve stem is held firmly by means of a cap, then the strain falls on the lower portion of the stem and the portion of the inner tube surrounding it. In the instance in question the pull was so great that the valve stem was cut almost in two. Also in tightening the rim lugs be sure that you tighten in the correct order. If they are tightened one after the other in order around the rim, there is apt to be too much space on one side and too little on the other. Tighten one lug, then the one which is nearly opposite and so on around.

### Air Hose Trouble

Those who are in doubt as to whether their engine-driven tire pump forces oil through the hose, should examine the end of the latter. Usually this hose has a rubber lining and if oil is being pumped the lining becomes softened, perhaps to such an extent that it will not hold to the nipple. In cheap hose it is difficult to again attach the nipple even though wire is used as binding, because the

first operation of the pump blows the hose away from its connection. The remedy lies either in getting a good grade of hose or in having the pump piston and rings examined for leakage.

### Locking The Car

A great many cars are fitted with battery ignition systems in which the distributor arm is removable. Owners of such cars can, by removing the arm make car stealing possible only in two ways, towing it away or fitting another arm. The arm is removed simply by unclamping the distributor cover to which the wires are attached. There usually is but one way in which the arm will fit so there is no need to worry about replacing it.

### Watch The Headlight Glasses

Some of the light diffusers or devices designed to re-direct the rays of light, are designed to be effective only when in a certain fixed position. Vibration may so loosen the glass in the rim, that the glass will be permitted to creep around in which case the whole scheme fails. Not all headlights have means for anchoring the glass permanently so it is a matter for the owner's attention to see that the glasses are properly fastened in place. If screws are used, it might do to insert a lock washer under each one.

### Ammonia And The Finish

It has come to our attention recently that some drivers are using ammonia solution to brighten up the hood when the latter had become dull. This is bad practice, though the immediate results seem to be good. Ammonia destroys the finish and should not be used, in fact body makers, and varnish concerns give strict instructions even to keep the car away from stables and barns so that the ammonia from the manure will not injure the body finish.

### Carry A Spare Ignition Latch

In most of the battery ignition systems in use there is a notched rotor against which presses a so-called latch or tripper, to which a short spring is attached. When the latch becomes worn to some extent the system may fail. It is suggested that owners carry along a spare latch. It is a simple matter to remove and replace a latch and since there is but one way in which it will fit, the operator hardly can make a mistake.

### Brakes Lock

The owner who is not diligent and neglects the parts he does not see or which do not give trouble, usually may find some time that upon starting one of the wheels becomes locked even though the brake pedal and lever are free. This is due to the fact that there is so much play in the brake linkage that when the hand brake lever is released it merely takes up the play, leaving the unlubricated mechanism set in holding position.

This happened recently, and a hammer had to be used to loosen the brake mechanism.

### Solder In The Gas Tank

If you should have fuel feed trouble which you cannot explain, it may be caused by pieces of solder in the gas tank.—Motor Magazine.

## Ford To Keep On Making Motor Cars for Present

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24.—F. L. Klingensmith, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, has issued a strong denial of reports that Ford would at once discontinue the manufacture of pleasure cars. The company has been flooded with telegrams and telephone calls, as a result of Mr. Ford's offer of the entire plant to the government.

"The production of passenger cars," said Mr. Klingensmith, "has not been discontinued at the Ford plant, although a portion of our equipment is being devoted to war materials. The new United States regulations which will govern the manufacture of pleasure cars will be respected in every detail. Just what the ruling will be no one knows at the present time, but no matter what it is the Ford company will meet it. If the government decides it must have the entire plant, it is at its disposal—our offer to this effect was made when war was declared."

To estimate the total and variety of war contracts held by Detroit automobile manufacturers is a task well-nigh impossible. It is doubtful, owing to the secrecy which must of necessity attend work of that nature, if any one outside of a few men in Washington has any accurate idea of the almost limitless variety of articles manufactured in this city for war work.

Almost every sizable plant has work which directly or indirectly is for the government or its allies. More than that, scattered about over the city and suburbs are smaller shops and factories turning out in a more modest way articles or appliances which fit into the scheme. Here a tool, there an electric iron, an injector, a radiator, gears, bracket or special wrench which might prove indispensable to the Liberty engine mechanic are being manufactured. The variety and number outstrip the size of the largest prewar conceptions.

The Ford Motor Company has been at work for months on ambulances. The immense resources of the plant were devoted to the filling of a \$400,000 order, and it is understood that the war business will occupy the company indefinitely.

The Packard Motor Car Company has been constructing 1,000 trucks monthly, half of them for the government. Russia has bought more than 3,000; England, 800; France, 1,500, and the United States has already delivered 3,600, according to authentic reports.

## Inner Tube Precautions

Good points for the motorist to remember in the care of inner tubes, whereby the largest possible service may be obtained, are given by the representatives of a large rubber company.

Undue haste in replacing a punctured or blown-out tube is responsible for many troubles. The most common mistake is pinching the tube, due to inserting it in an uneven or twisted manner. This causes it to overlap or wrinkle and in a short time it will cut through, causing a leak. The same trouble is also caused sometimes by putting a new tube into the tire just as it is taken from the box. When the tube is applied after mounting there is such an influx of air that it will often buckle up the tube, thereby forcing a tiny section beneath the bead spreader.

Especially will this occur if the valve stem is not pulled out to its proper position. The operator should proceed slowly when applying the tube. Before putting it into the casing it should be given a couple of "shots" of air; then it should be applied carefully, the inside—the side on which the stem occurs—being fully and the fingers forced all around the tire to make sure that the tube has been evenly distributed, and then, before the loose bead is applied, the tire should be given a little more air—enough to round it out nicely and prevent pinching.

Caution should be observed against using too much talc. There are several powders procurable for keeping the tube from sticking to the casing, among them being soapstone, graphite, and talc, but the use of too much of any of these proves disastrous, and a collection of substance in one place eats into the rubber. If, on the other hand, no powder be used, it will be only a short time before the heat generated will cook the tube.

Under-inflation is equally injurious to tubes. When the under-inflated tire passes over a stone both casing and tube are jolted against the rim, and sooner or later a leak will develop. All tires should be inflated to the standard prescribed by manufacturers.

If a tire deflates suddenly the car should be stopped immediately, as continuous running means that the casing must slip circumferentially, ripping the valve stem out and tearing the tube.

Sand in a casing is another cause of the ruination of a tube. It often happens that a motorist while repair-

ing a puncture on a road permits the tube and casing to pick up particles which create a friction later, and eventually tiny holes develop, which will scarcely show when the tube is submerged in water. Then the motorist charges the dealer with selling a porous tube. Sunlight is a natural enemy of inner tubes. The sunlight, and any bright light for that matter, dries out the tube and makes it brittle and on-elastic. It is then known as a "macaroni" tube. A cool, dark place is the proper refuge for the reserve tube. The effect of grease and oils on tubes is well known.

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This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And it takes the powerful Firestone body to sustain the bulk and strain of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread.

All this good measure building is part of the Universal Firestone Service for any demand. Firestone Tubes and Accessories also on hand.

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## Fine Treads Don't Make Perfect Tyres

It's the material and workmanship in the tyre that counts.

Knowledge of tyre building is the surest guide to tyre efficiency.

The Dunlop Company made the first Pneumatic tyres ever marketed and they have built up a world-wide business by supplying the public with genuine tyres at competitive prices.

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## AUTO INSURANCE HAS MANY PROBLEMS

Underwriters Adopt Reduced Value Policy For Theft  
For Coming Year—Other Changes Suggested

Automobile insurance is again undergoing a period of change, a condition which has prevailed in the insuring of motor cars for several years. While the action of the National Automobile Underwriters' Association at its recent annual meeting provides for the adoption of a reduced value policy in case of theft, it was agreed to make no radical alteration in the existing system of full value coverage in cities of 200,000 population and over, except in such cases as the companies might feel justified in so doing, owing to excessive theft losses. These changes, it is said, will be chiefly confined to some of the Western cities, as New York City, thus far, is not regarded as an extra hazard for automobile thefts, the statistics showing that about 80 per cent of the lost machine are recovered.

Fire and theft motor insurance are included in one policy, but there is a distinction in rates, and the proposed reduced value policy provides that only half of the insured value shall be recovered in case of theft. It does not affect the fire insurance, for which full value is assured. This reduced value policy will be offered at a much lower rate, which it is believed will appeal to hundreds of owners of medium-priced cars in the city and suburbs who have hitherto gone without that insurance. As explained yesterday by L. G. Hodgkins, General Manager of the National Automobile Underwriters' Conference, the new reduced value policy rate for a car valued at \$500 will be from \$12 to \$13 for fire and theft, instead of nearly \$18, the present full value rate. Automobile insurance is divided into five classes, according to the value of the car, with varying rates. For full insurance, including personal liability, collision and other damage, higher rates are paid.

Two new forms of collision coverage which had been prepared by a joint committee of the National Conference and the Casualty Bureau were adopted. One of these forms provides full collision coverage without restriction except as to ordinary fire trouble, and the other similar in coverage except that it will provide a substantial deductible average. This action was taken as a result of the demand for improved forms of collision coverage, and it is felt that the new forms will be found satisfactory both to the public and to the companies.

These changes are in line with the efforts of the national body to remove, so far as seems justified by insurance practicability, the onerous burden of restrictions and technicalities, which as C. S. Rosenzweig, Chairman of the Automobile Committee of the Fire Brokers' Association of the City of New York, has caused countless difficulties between insurance companies, brokers and motor car owners in adjusting claims.

"The present policies," says the recent Bulletin of the Fire Brokers' Association, "are complicated enough. If a revision is to be had that revision should reflect the liberal tendency of the times. Stop treating this automobile insurance in a provincial manner, and let us have what Secretary Hodgkins call for: a single form of policy and that so carefully drafted

ed that it might well become a statutory form in all States. And, while in the act of revising, we suggest a careful study of some of the automobile policies issued in England. They fairly bristle with and shock us by their fairness. And it is possible, even if remotely so, that the outcome might be an automobile policy for American automobile owners, stating clearly what it does cover and not exhausting its verbiage in declaring what it does not cover."

The National Conference also discussed the value of locking devices as an insurance factor. A committee is at work on the task of preparing proper standards to make such locking devices, when approved, an effective preventive of theft. At present many locking devices, while mechanically sound, do not offer any serious obstacle to theft. Locking device discounts are at present allowed only in Western and Pacific Coast territory. Under the new plan it is proposed to allow a discount everywhere, but only for an effective device.

The proposed changes, when accepted by a majority of the insurance companies and their adoption following the recommendations of the national body is assured, will go into effect not later than Feb. 1.

It was learned last week that before Feb. 1 another change of perhaps more importance to motorists may be adopted, and that is a non-valued policy, or one that will fix a fair value upon the car in proportion to the time it has been in service from the time it was insured. This is a problem that has been discussed by insurance companies for some time, and one strong argument for its adoption is based on what is known as the moral hazard. From the insurance companies' side the question is asked, is a car insured for \$2,000 worth the full amount ten months later? And does it not present a serious moral hazard leading careless or dishonest owners to invite damage with the object of obtaining full insurance value a few weeks before the expiration of the policy?

Harrison Law, in a discussion of this subject recently in The Eastern Underwriter, said:

"Depreciation depends more on the moral hazard than the age of the car. How often do we see two cars of the same make and year, one in a dilapidated condition and the other looking as if it had just come from the factory, and, in fact, even in better condition than when it was new because it has been worked out so that the rough edges are worn off. Is it fair, therefore, for a company to assume the same amount of liability on the dilapidated car as on the one which has a greater intrinsic value? No rate credit has been given to the car which has been kept in the best of shape as compared with the one which has been misused."

### USE OF GASKETS

Oil joints should be fitted with gaskets made of wrapping paper, while water joints should have asbestos gaskets coated with graphite. Hot-gas joints, on the other hand, should have copper-covered asbestos and dry-gas joints call for coated asbestos.

### How To Keep Automobile Finishes Bright Despite Winter Exposure

Keeping the car comfortable is not the only winter problem. How to preserve its finish despite winter's attack is important. The car owner must care during freezing and thawing weather.

The paint of a car is composed of three principal parts. First, the foundation or priming coats; second, the color and, third, the protective coat. The protective coat is a heavy, hard coat of transparent varnish which protects the softer coloring base from the inroads of the weather. If this protective coat is kept firm, the color coats will hold their original brilliancy.

Never try to wash the car out in the cold. Take it in where it is moderately warm. Then use clear, cold water. The cold water will have a tendency to harden the varnish on a new car, thereby preventing abrasion. If you use any soap at all, use only a limited amount, as free acid or alkali tends to soften the finish. Soak the mud thoroughly with a small stream of water until mud runs off. Don't rub the mud off. If mud has frozen to the finish, keep on applying cold water until it runs away. Never use hot water. In drying the car avoid using a chamol that contains any sand or grit. If polish is necessary, use a good grade, then rub off the surplus.

Never allow a car of fine finish to stand in a barn or stable where animals are kept. The ammonia of the manure will check and ruin the finish.

Don't keep the garage too hot. This caution applies to what is probably the greatest enemy of the fine body finish. In an overheated

garage the body of the car expands gradually; if, then, following this condition, the car is suddenly exposed to the extreme cold, the result is plain. The sudden contraction in cooling causes the paint to check. Bearing in mind this direction along with those given before, those who own good cars and have from the first taken pride in their finish will be able to drive through the coming months of severe weather with little or no danger of damaging this finish.

### Norwegian Comes To Get Packards

With only one ship plying between the ports of New York, U.S.A. and Christiania, Norway, the very prosperous citizens of the Scandinavian country clamor in vain for American products, motor cars particularly.

Sverre Edlin, of Kolberg, Caspary and Co., engineers, Christiania, Packard dealers in Norway, who came to America on the most recent voyage of this vessel, arriving a month ago, is endeavoring to obtain licenses from the American government so that Packard cars and trucks, both of which are in great demand in his country, may be shipped. He was a visitor at the factory.

Concerning the market for American motor cars and trucks in Norway, he said that only the highest-grade American cars are popular.

The Norwegian buyers find the European car better-made and more suitable to their needs than the American car of middle price. On account of the splendid industrial conditions and the general prosperity of Norway, trucks are in great demand.



## What the World knows about the Cadillac



THE plain facts about the Cadillac are sufficiently impressive.

One very important fact is the universal admission of its greater goodness. It is scarcely too much to say that out of all the hundreds of thousands of owners of other cars, no one thinks of denying its place to the Cadillac.

The Cadillac is a car which most men hope to own some day.

This does not necessarily imply dissatisfaction with, or lack of loyalty to the cars they now own.

It simply means a deep-rooted respect for the Cadillac as an unusual car.

In most instances they have been restrained from Cadillac ownership by money considerations.

But once they have passed that seeming barrier, they find that it was not a barrier at all.

Ownership of a Cadillac always reveals the fact, that the slightly higher first-cost is as nothing to the greater comfort, longer life and greater sustained-value.

The more you study it, the more you are impressed with this universal admiration for the Cadillac.

It practically amounts to a unanimous national vote of confidence and esteem.

It means that the average man, even when about to buy another car, feels in his inmost heart that he might better own a Cadillac.

That being true—and your own experience undoubtedly tells you that it is true—it is of course a mistake for a man not to follow his instinct.

Because an instinct which amounts to a positive conviction is, with the average man of clear judgment, almost invariably sound and right.

If you have even an indefinite feeling that, in a Cadillac, you would obtain qualities which other cars will not yield—that feeling cannot be satisfied by any car other than a Cadillac.

Those qualities which you believe to exist undoubtedly do exist, else the widespread conviction would not exist.

And it is precisely these rare refinements of operation, and this excess of ease and comfort which you sense in the Cadillac, that constitute real motor car value.

The differences between the Cadillac and other cars are differences in intensity and continuousness of comfort.

They are vital differences because they affect the quality of your enjoyment.

They result in making each moment you spend in the Cadillac a different kind of a moment—more highly colored with contentment and comfort.

All this, of course, arises from the Cadillac ideas of standardization, and from a more careful, a more costly, a more conscientious, a more accurate process of manufacturing and co-ordination.

How profound and important this difference actually is—even though he senses it in a general way—the average man cannot fully realize until he has made actual comparisons.

It is so marked, so exhilarating, so full of a satisfaction never before experienced, that he can scarcely credit it.

When he does realize it, he sees that it would have been the height of unwisdom to deny himself, for the sake of a few hundred dollars in first-cost, the luxury of sensation and the years of complete satisfaction which come with Cadillac ownership.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1918

## RECS. VICTORIOUS OVER POLICE, 3-1

Brilliant And Hard-Fought Game, Easily Best Of Season

### QUAYLE CLEVER AS EVER

Alec Sofoulis Pulls Off Spectacular Solo Stunt; Details Of Match

By Domino

Football at last! Real good football, and just where you would expect to find it, on the Rees Ground. The game was between the Police and the Recreation Club, and as far as paper went, it looked an easy win for the Force. Harry Ollenderson was not there, Wigton was not to be seen, in fact only one member of last year's string made an appearance, and that was Hansen. On the other hand, the Police had Quayle, Adams, Doyle, Robertson, Biggs, and the rest. On top of all this, Quayle had forced two corners and taken a grand shot at goal within the first five minutes of the game. It certainly looked very gloomy for the home team.

When the final whistle sounded 'No Play,' however, the Rees claimed the game by 3 goals to 1, and thereby have a tale; in fact, one of the best football tales that we have been able to tell for many a long week.

#### How They Lined Up

The Rees lined out with Remedios, R. Smith and Quincey; Roberts, Hansen and Macfarlane; White, Cooke, A. Sofoulis, Clifford and C. Sofoulis. It is worthy of note that with the exception of Macfarlane, all the Rees were Shanghai Schoolboys drawn from the Hanbury and the Public Schools, and all too, were playing school football not more than three years ago.

The Police arrived minus Jimmy Robertson, but somewhere about half time the team read: Howells, Biggs and Champney; Clelland, W. Robertson and Adams; Watson, J. Robertson, Quayle, Jefferson and Doyle. Fancy Champney running about again and doing his job with the best of them. Who said 'Too old at 40?'

Blisset called the team to order about three o'clock—the game was timed for 2.30 p.m., I believe, but make— and the Police kicked off, and at once warmed round the Rees goal. As was said a minute ago, Quayle became very active, forced a couple of corners, and hit the cross bar hard all within a few minutes. And this did not bring any change in the game. Try as they might, the Rees boys could not get clear of the Police, and that reminds me of the remark made by one scribe, 'Gee, this game is over, with the Police six up; the other side can't play ball.' He left the ropes to take up a warmer and more social position somewhere inside the pavilion. He came back later and swallowed his words.

#### Some Forgotten Lessons

As a matter of fact things did go bad with the boys, and if the Police had only taken a lesson or two from Green (who always tells you to keep your eye on the ball) and then had followed it up by a word or two from Wise (who tells you to shoot straight) the story of the game would have been different. Perhaps it was the dust—and there was plenty of it—or perhaps it was the hard ground—and it was hard—that made the shooting bad.

After some twenty minutes of play, the Rees got together, and dinged play was the order of the game. Quayle shone brilliantly, and I doubt if he has ever played a harder half than he did yesterday, but he got very little chance; whenever he found the ball he always found at least four nippy little individuals guarding him in on every side. Benny Smith stuck to him like a leech and the old Public School boy's defensive work was a thing to be admired.

The first goal came to the Police by a piece of luck that they deserved. A corner was taken with the whole of the forward line having a do-or-die sort of feeling, but the 'wind bag' landed on the cross bar and then gently rolled into a resting place well inside the Rees net.

(Continued on Page 2)

## ST. JOHN'S WINS FIRST OF SERIES

Defeats Nanyang Team In Opening Match For College Football Championship

### ONE GOAL WINS VICTORY

Second Match To Be Played Next Saturday On Jess-field Grounds

The St. John's University football team made a good start for the 1917-1918 intercollegiate football championship by winning the first game of the championship series with the Nanyang eleven by a score of 1-0 yesterday. The only goal was scored about 10 minutes before the end of the game. The game was played on Nanyang's grounds. About \$500 was realized for the Tientsin Relief Fund.

Both sides displayed great fighting spirit. Nanyang was excellent on the offensive, while the visitors left nothing to be desired in their defensive. The opposing teams will play again at St. John's University compound, next Saturday. If Nanyang wins then, the deciding game will be played on neutral grounds, possibly the Shanghai-Nanking Railway recreation grounds on Markham Road.

#### 5,000 See Game

More than five thousand people witnessed the game, and the cheering sections organized by the students of the opposing schools kept the crowd in constant excitement. Captain E. I. M. Barrett refereed the game to the entire satisfaction of both teams and Messrs. W. E. Wilson and R. J. B. Brandt acted as line-men.

When the lone goal was scored the St. John's students demonstrated so very enthusiastically that the Boy Scouts had a great time before play could be resumed. After this game, too, the St. John's men gave a spectacular demonstration on their victims' field with their flags, pennants and megaphones.

Nanyang won the toss and chose to defend the south goal. Their team was at once the favorite as their forwards continuously bombarded St. John's goal. The ball was kept on the latter's territory most of the time and no less than three 'corners' were awarded to the home team during the first quarter of the play. The great defense put up by P. W. Zia, the St. John's goal-keeper and the two full-backs, C. Z. Yin and Z. Y. Wong, robbed the Nanyang team of their chance of scoring in spite of their straight and forceful shooting.

Then the ball was saved a while, each side threatening to break loose and clinch the game. A few minutes before the whistle blew for half time, Nanyang was awarded a penalty-kick, but the goal did not count because one of their players was off-side.

The first quarter of the next half was comparatively uneventful. The lone goal was scored after the Nanyang defence line had been scrambled as a result of continuous bombardment. This took place about ten minutes before the final whistle was blown.

The teams lined up as follows: St. John's:—P. W. Zia, G. C. Z. Yin, F.B.; Z. Y. Wong, F.B.; Z. L. Sung, H.B.; (Captain) U. T. Xu, H.B.; K. Z. Tsang, H.B.; K. Zung, C.F.; Z. P. Daung, I.R.; K. V. Vong, O.L.; I. N. Koh, O.R.; and L. T. Yin, O.L. Nanyang:—K. C. Shen, G.; Robert Koo, F.B.; Alfred Ting, F.B.; P. C. Huang, H.B.; (Captain) replaced by C. Chen in second half; Lee Doo-sung, H.B.; T. T. Yang, H.B.; and Lie-bon Lih, Castle Ho, Lee Doo-sung, James Lo and S. F. Chang, forwards.

#### Mail Notices

##### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kasuga M. Jan. 8  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Inaba M. Jan. 9  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kumano M. Jan. 10  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Hakui M. Jan. 12  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Omi Maru Jan. 15  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. ss. Siberia M. Jan. 7  
Per T.K.K. ss. Tenyo M. Jan. 21  
Per C.M. ss. China Jan. 28  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. ss. K'awa M. Jan. 9

## INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS  
MAKING A SECRET CALL ON YOUR  
BEST GIRL WHILE THE GANG  
COMES INTO HER MOTHER'S CIGAR  
STORE A BIT SUSPICIOUS OF  
YOUR WHEREABOUTS.

#### At The Theaters

'The Spoilers' has its last showing at the Apollo Theater tonight and this play house is announcing for tomorrow the beginning of an engagement by 'Dr. John,' mind reader, of whom more is said elsewhere. On next Thursday the next of the film series of popular novels arrives at the Apollo when 'The New Do Well,' another of Rex Beach's adventures, will be seen. The program beginning tomorrow also includes film numbers, a Selig sport picture, a two-reel comedy and a four-part Pathe being included.

New films are scheduled for the Victoria tonight, including a special Paramount production of unusual merit called 'Saints and Sinners.' This is a five part feature in which Miss Peggy Hyland, favorite of the English stage, takes the principal character part.

The great Broadway and London stage success, 'Such a Little Queen,' in which Elsie Ferguson won fame, is being put on the screen, by way of its Paramount filming, this afternoon and evening. Miss Mary Pickford has the leading role.

'Billie's Heir,' a comedy of undoubted laugh-producing qualities in which Billie Reeves is the leading fun maker, is the top-liner at the Isis Theater for tonight. It is supplemented by episodes 13 and 14 in the popular new serial, 'The Goddes' Episode 14 of 'The Girl and the Game' is also being screened.

Towa Cinema advertises the usual good program of pictures for this afternoon's and evening's performance and announces a change for tomorrow night and another on Thursday.

#### 'Dr. John'

Dr. John dropped into THE CHINA PRESS office yesterday.

'Is there any little thing in the mind reading line that you feel yourself curious about?' he inquired casually.

'There is something curious about every little thing in the mind reading line,' said the Office Cynic, putting a jeering infection on the 'curious.'

'Allow me to dispel your disbelief,' said Dr. John.

'Dispel away,' dared the O. C. Whereupon he, did. Having explained that his thought translations were accomplished by going into a sort of hypnotic trance and, told of the necessary steps for a demonstration, Dr. John took the agnostic by the hand, bowed his head as though in thought, and then led the way across the room and picked a book on which the disbeliever had fixed his mind from a case containing a hundred volumes.

'Well,' said the Dr. 'I'm not quite so cynically. The caller then proceeded to pick out a certain word on a certain page in a certain book, by disentangling the thoughts in his subject's brain, and did a few other inexplicable stunts by way of telepathic communication and went away leaving the Office Cynic trying to regain his former status in the establishment.

Dr. John is a Belgian who has demonstrated his telepathic abilities in many European colleges and has amazed audiences in most parts of the world. He opens an engagement at the Apollo tomorrow night. When you go to see him, leave all incriminating documents, such as love letters, at home.

#### More Chance In Game At Pirate

##### By An Expert

New York, Nov. 29.—One of the points continually urged against auction by those who have taken up pirate is that although one may lead, bidding two, Z passed, and Y went to three clubs, which held, and was set, as at the first table. Here was the opportunity for Z to bid the diamonds after B's spades; but no one seems to have hit that suit, which is the only one that will win out.

At another table at which Z started with no trump B did not think it necessary to ask for a lead as he could stop three suits if Z led them and he knew a spade bid would frighten Z into a safer contract. As it happens, at this table Z would have bid the diamonds if he had had the chance.

At no trumps, with no opposition, Z cannot make even the odd trick. A led the jack of hearts and Z cleared the diamonds, leading the queen. This is how it happened: Z and A both passed, just as they would at auction, neither having a legitimate free bid, and Y bid a club. This A accepted, as he held the only stopper. B then bid two spades, just as at auction. But now comes the difference between the two games.

Two spades is one more than necessary to overcall the accepted club. At pirate this shows that B does not think he needs any assistance in the trump suit if spades are to be trumps, but would like to find a partner who could win some sure tricks in other suits.

Z thinks his hand fulfils the requirement and accepts. His acceptance is perfectly sound, as the combination is good for three odd against Y's four odd against any but the best. A bid three hearts. He has shown a stopper in clubs and hopes Y has some top hearts.

In this he is disappointed. With B he could have made three odd, but not with Z. Neither will accept him, as they prefer the spade contract, in which they show good judgment.

New Y steps in after the heart bid is at auction. But now comes the difference between the two games. Two spades is one more than necessary to overcall the accepted club. At pirate this shows that B does not think he needs any assistance in the trump suit if spades are to be trumps, but would like to find a partner who could win some sure tricks in other suits.

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At no trumps, with no opposition, Z cannot make even the odd trick. A led the jack of hearts and Z cleared the diamonds, leading the queen. This is how it happened: Z and A both passed, just as they would at auction, neither having a legitimate free bid, and Y bid a club. This A accepted, as he held the only stopper. B then bid two spades, just as at auction. But now comes the difference between the two games.

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Z thinks his hand fulfils the requirement and accepts. His acceptance is perfectly sound, as the combination is good for three odd against Y's four odd against any but the best. A bid three hearts. He has shown a stopper in clubs and hopes Y has some top hearts.

In this he is disappointed. With B he could have made three odd, but not with Z. Neither will accept him, as they prefer the spade contract, in which they show good judgment.

New Y steps in after the heart bid is at auction. But now comes the difference between the two games. Two spades is one more than necessary to overcall the accepted club. At pirate this shows that B does not think he needs any assistance in the trump suit if spades are to be trumps, but would like to find a partner who could win some sure tricks in other suits.

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## By Tad

HELLO JADIE - YOU'RE ALL DOLLED UP TONIGHT - GOT A DATE - LET ME HAVE A PACKAGE OF FOUNDRY FAVORITE PLUG CUT

HELLO - WHO SMOKE SMOKE BEFORE NIAGARA FALL - ASK DAD HE KNOWS

THOSE VOICES SOUND A BIT FAMILIAR - BUT I DON'T KNOW

NO - THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE JOE IS AT ALL NO

HELLO JADIE - YOU'RE ALL DOLLED UP TONIGHT - GOT A DATE - LET ME HAVE A PACKAGE OF FOUNDRY FAVORITE PLUG CUT

HELLO - WHO SMOKE SMOKE BEFORE NIAGARA FALL - ASK DAD HE KNOWS

#### INDOOR SPORTS

MAKING A SECRET CALL ON YOUR BEST GIRL WHILE THE GANG COMES INTO HER MOTHER'S CIGAR STORE A BIT SUSPICIOUS OF YOUR WHEREABOUTS.

#### At The Theaters

'The Spoilers' has its last showing at the Apollo Theater tonight and this play house is announcing for tomorrow the beginning of an engagement by 'Dr. John,' mind reader, of whom more is said elsewhere. On next Thursday the next of the film series of popular novels arrives at the Apollo when 'The New Do Well,' another of Rex Beach's adventures, will be seen. The program beginning tomorrow also includes film numbers, a Selig sport picture, a two-reel comedy and a four-part Pathe being included.

New films are scheduled for the Victoria tonight, including a special Paramount production of unusual merit called 'Saints and Sinners.' This is a five part feature in which Miss Peggy Hyland, favorite of the English stage, takes the principal character part.

The great Broadway and London stage success, 'Such a Little Queen,' in which Elsie Ferguson won fame, is being put on the screen, by way of its Paramount filming, this afternoon and evening. Miss Mary Pickford has the leading role.

'Billie's Heir,' a comedy of undoubted laugh-producing qualities in which Billie Reeves is the leading fun maker, is the top-liner at the Isis Theater for tonight. It is supplemented by episodes 13 and 14 in the popular new serial, 'The Goddes' Episode 14 of 'The Girl and the Game' is also being screened.

Towa Cinema advertises the usual good program of pictures for this afternoon's and evening's performance and announces a change for tomorrow night and another on Thursday.

#### 'Dr. John'

Dr. John dropped into THE CHINA PRESS office yesterday.

'Is there any little thing in the mind reading line that you feel yourself curious about?' he inquired casually.

'There is something curious about every little thing in the mind reading line,' said the Office Cynic, putting a jeering infection on the 'curious.'

'Allow me to dispel your disbelief,' said Dr. John.

'Dispel away,' dared the O. C. Whereupon he, did. Having explained that his thought translations were accomplished by going into a sort of hypnotic trance and, told of the necessary steps for a demonstration, Dr. John took the agnostic by the hand, bowed his head as though in thought, and then led the way across the room and picked a book on which the disbeliever had fixed his mind from a case containing a hundred volumes.

'Well,' said the Dr. 'I'm not quite so cynically. The caller then proceeded to pick out a certain word on a certain page in a certain book, by disentangling the thoughts in his subject's brain, and did a few other inexplicable stunts by way of telepathic communication and went away leaving the Office Cynic trying to regain his former status in the establishment.

Dr. John is a Belgian who has demonstrated his telepathic abilities in many European colleges and has amazed audiences in most parts of the world. He opens an engagement at the Apollo tomorrow night. When you go to see him, leave all incriminating documents, such as love letters, at home.

## MR. W.G. CROKAM WINS HIS PINK

Comes In First Through Clouds Of Dust In Paper 'Unt'

### MR. BOYD SECOND AGAIN

A Good 'Unt Though Much Terra Firma Consumed On The Way

By Johnnie Walker

Continuous sunshine, high winds and the dustiest of dust did not debar a large contingent from turning out for yesterday's 'Unt.'

The first fruits of the newly formed Christian Endeavor 'Unt' Society were harvested on Saturday and a new pink coat in the shape of Mr. Crockam was ushered into a congratulating world. Everybody was as pleased as Punch.

Start at Miss Johnstone's Lane, south of the junction of Hungjiao and Rubicon Roads, another Rubicon 'Unt,' and its popularity was evinced by a crowd of fifty riders, who went away with a joyful howl on a trail of pink and white, but the howl was quickly smothered in the cloud of dust which enshrouded the run from start to finish.

At the first jump that sterling H. W., Mr. Potter, came a purser, due solely to dust, and the leaders, agreeing with the adage of self-preservation being the first law of nature, cut out a hot pace, giving the benefit of their leavings to those behind. Two more goals kissed earth on Miss Johnstone's line, but the atmosphere was so thick it was impossible to name them. Hounding the lagoon at the bottom, three small jumps were taken, followed by No. 13 Bridge. Here the leaders threw up their heads, giving the rear guard time to blow its nose and wipe the dust from its eyes, and then came a few moments of relief while the crowd trotted south along the North Western Road, turning west into the eye of the sun to negotiate Shaw's Joy.

#### Twelve Feet of Hostility

Coming on to this line single file was a blessing, for the whole field rode very carefully, hugging the banks of the creek so as to avoid the dust; consequently, although this line is usually prolific of grief, everyone pulled up safely at an awkward stone bridge at Sin Ka Hong, gave the little ponies a slight breathing space, and crossed 16 Tree Creek by another Stone Bridge. All safely over, the trail bore right, then left, to a whopping water jump. The scribe got up late, having stopped to catch a pony, received the owner's blessing, and was in time to see most of the field posing statuesquely and gazing ruefully at the 15 feet or so which divided them from the opposite side. The first three men up had down over, the fourth and fifth blew in, hence the posing.

From the rear came a roaring sound, the finest flow of pellucid profanity ever heard in the 'Unt' scared the stummers, who got aside as Mr. Chuck Burkill on Mad Alec went over like a whirlwind. Mr. Morris on Titchfield followed and the stummers either got in, through or under. By this time the lucky part of the crowd was out of sight and it was gallop, gallop, gallop till finally the whole crowd came together on green paper at a stone bridge off the map.

A little rest, then away again over some awkward grips, the scribe smothered in dust, quite unable to see where he was going, when lo and behold, he found himself with the leaders, free of dust, the difference between front and rear being that of Heaven and Hades. 18 Tree was again crossed and then came a long line of jumps which must have troubled those behind, a wade through a village, a few more jumps and then the big Diagonal Wade at Chapoo Creek. There is a crooked, narrow way in and a ditto out, and here Mr. Knoll in his anxiety to push to the front, went completely under, one of the wet baths on record, Chastened, wet and muddy, he emerged and after a run of a mile found a good Samaritan returning with his pony.

From here to the flags, planted alongside the Council Road, it was

#### Hockey

##### Harlequins 6; Sikhs 4

This match, played on the Widow's Monument ground yesterday afternoon, resulted in a win for the Harlequins by 6 goals to 4. The play was fast and furious. After pressing for the first five minutes the Sikhs notched their first point from a penalty corner. Immediately afterwards, McMeekin equalized for the Harlequins, who continued to press without any further success, several shots going wide, and it was not till some time later that Bailey added a second point.

Half-time was reached with the Harlequins leading by 2 goals to 1, and after a good deal of fluctuating play the Sikhs equalized. Two further goals by McMeekin and Kilby put the Harlequins ahead once more, but the Sikhs played up well and put on two more goals, once again squalling.

In the last 10 minutes the Harlequins got going strongly, and with further scores from McMeekin and Ellis put the issue beyond doubt, eventually winning by the score already stated.

For the losers Fairbairn played well and by his accurate passing contributed largely to the score. For the winners there was no star performer but the forward line worked well together and always looked like scoring. The game was refereed to the general satisfaction by Mr. P. Ayres.

##### B' Co. v. Portuguese

This league game took place at the Race Course yesterday afternoon and resulted in a win for the soldiers by 2 goals to nil. Both teams were not up to the full strength. Passi-kedes and Taylor were responsible for the goals. A feature of the game was the splendid defence of the 'B' Co.

Mr. Viere very ably refereed the game.

#### Hangchow Christian College Notes

##### China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, January 4.—Preparations for the College Commencement Exercises are being completed this week. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached Sunday, January 13; the graduation exercises will be held on Saturday, January 19. Among the guests of honor will be the new Commissioner of Education, Mr. Wu Dzung-hsiao, who has just been sent to Hangchow from Peking. A special feature on the program will be a play given in English by the Senior Class, who will present 'Julius Caesar.'

The Board of Editors of the college magazine met last week and organized. The magazine will contain news from the Hunan and from adjacent academies and middle schools, as well as articles, concerning the college. The first issue will be published next term.

The inter-class football championship was decided this week, the Sophomores winning from the Fourth Year team of the preparatory school, and thus gaining possession of the championship banner for one year. The series was under the direction of Professor M. S. Lowe.

Among the visitors in Hangchow this week was Mr. Sidney Gamble, of Pasadena, California. Mr. Gamble is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble, the donors of one of the dormitories at the college and of the new athletic field. He spent the summer in Shanghai with Dr. Robert F. Fitch and Mr. J. H. Arthur, of Hangchow, and expects to be in Hangchow for several weeks, studying the guild organizations of the city.



all out and furrow, dusty but good going. Mr. Crokan's win was popular. Hopeful Boyd, again second, takes his continual disappointments like a sport. He will win yet. Mr. Springfield got the H. W., and the whole card reads as follows:

1. Mr. W. G. Crokan on The Disappointing Bird.
2. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Tigs.
3. Mr. J. Lee on The Rider.
4. (H. W.) Mr. M. O. Springfield on The Day.
5. Mr. J. L. Kerr on Tipster.
6. Mr. Hayley Morris on Rock-hound.

An orthodox hunt, quite suited to the conditions of the day, and thoroughly enjoyed by everybody. There was a fair amount of grief, but none at the finish to cheer up the cold spectators. Three riderless ponies passed the flag, followed in a few minutes by the dust begrimed winners. And all's well that ends well.

## Reca Victorious Over Police, 3-1

(Continued from Page 1)

Before Lemons made their appearance however, the score was brought level, and the success for the Reas was on the lucky side as well, for the ball after hitting the post, rebounded, but hitting a prominent portion of one of our Settlement's defenders, it easily went back. And so surprised Howells that all he could do was to raise his hat to it and then pick it out of the net.

Then came the second venture. It was great. It was like the old times when we had all the stalwarts with us, and after yesterday's play, there is no need any longer to murmur "Lobbed" when the Reas take the field, for with the youngsters representing the old champions yesterday, all the past glories should again repeat themselves.

Quayle, Smith and Macfarlane were all first class, but then there was also Solofus! He was great. "Yes, just like Dickie Brandt at his best," said lots of the delighted spectators. Quayle worked terribly hard to beat them; he did enough work for half his team, but all to no effect. Time and time again he broke away and got somewhere near, but there was always Smith, or Hansen, or Quincey, or Macfarlane, and when he had beaten all of these, there was that absolutely safe custodian—Remedios.

Quayle had his hand nearly shaken off when he scored the second goal for the home team. It was the result of some nice combination between himself and Gussy White and came after two desperate attempts. It gave Howells no chance.

It was just about this patch of the game when excitement became most intense. The Police hammered away at it they were getting at "Little Willie," and all the time the Reas were making their attack a regular verdon. Didn't Quayle work hard! What a roar went up when number three goal was scored for the Reas and made the board read 2-1 against the Police!

Alec Solofus as Soloist

I don't wonder at the noise. It was not because the game was won, although that had a little to do with it, but it was chiefly owing to the wonderful solo effort of Little Alec Solofus, who, taking the ball in mid-field, raced toward the Police goal, and looking for all the world as if he had over run himself, he suddenly came to a full stop about ten yards from goal, aimed, and scored with a beauty, then he collapsed, but soon recovered. Well done Alec! What is the game, and those of us who saw it had a football treat, such as we have not had for a long time past.

There are lots of other things that I could say about a contest so full of interest. I could tell you of a nasty kick that poor old W. Robertson got in the eye, and how, with the aid of a handkerchief and a big cup, he returned to help his side in distress. I could tell you about Howells, the Police goalie who did such yeoman service, who kicked so well, and above all who created a new style in sprinting. Then I could tell you of a great penalty goal taken by Jimmy Quayle, and one that would have been better left alone, but Remedios saved in wonderful style, and last of all I could tell you how Blisset refereed, but I won't. I may as well keep friendly with him.

**Reca Seconds Fall To Show**

The game scheduled to take place in the S.F.C. ground between the second teams of the Club and the Reas, had to be abandoned as only 4 of the visitors made an appearance. The points go to the Football Club.

**St. Xavier's 2nd XI vs. Willows**

The above teams met yesterday afternoon at the Hongkew Recreation ground in their League match and a very exciting game ended with the score 2-1 in the former's favor. The Willows' Captain won the toss and elected to play with a strong wind in his favor but the Willows were unable to score on account of the strong defence of the St. Xavier's backs. The ball travelled from one goal to another and when twenty minutes had passed neither side had scored.

At this stage from a powerful kick by the Willows backs, the ball was trapped by their center forward, Matland, who passed it out to the outside left, Corta-Real, who shot towards goal. The shot was a high one and the ball dropped into the goal after being touched by the goalkeeper who was standing too far out. He made a gallant attempt to save it but was evidently intimidated by the crowd of players charging down on him.

The St. Xavier's did not lose heart by this reverse but at once took up

## Now Dancing Here



**Mr. Muruseff**

Those who attended the Saturday night dance at the Astor House last night saw the first performance by Mr. Muruseff, formerly of the Imperial Russian Ballet, who is opening an engagement at the Astor House. Mr. Muruseff is a graceful and versatile artist and her program was enjoyed. Her first number, an athletic interpretative dance, gave her a most favorable introduction to the large crowd of devotees to Terpsichore who were present. Mr. Muruseff followed this with a Spanish dance which also drew much applause. She will appear at the tea dances Tuesday and Friday and at next Saturday night's dance.

the attack on the kick off with the result that before many minutes had passed P. Gutierrez equalized with a beautiful shot that gave the Willows' goal no chance to save. Half-time arrived without any further score. On the resumption of play the St. Xavier's, who now had the wind in their favor, were continually pressing but were unable to place the ball in the net. On several occasions the ball missed the target by inches. The Willows too had hard luck in not scoring on two occasions when they had only the goal-keeper to beat.

After half an hour had passed and neither side had scored the game looked likely to end in a draw, when by a combined effort the ball was transferred to J. Gutierrez, who after a fine run down the line sent in a beautiful center right into the goal and G. Silva, who rushed up, headed it into the net. It may be mentioned that the ball had already passed the goal line when Silva headed it.

After this goal the St. Xavier's were continually pressing and though they forced several corners were unable to increase the score and the game ended shortly after.

For the winners F. and J. Gutierrez and De la Vega worked hard at forward while Gutierrez and Favacho were very safe at back. Dixon with his head and long legs kept the Willow players in check.

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time after time besides rendering good assistance in the forwards, as also did the other half-backs, W. Murray and Gooden. For the Willows Matland played a good game and Corta-Real, the outside left, was fast and tricky. Schneider at back was very safe but J. Collaco was inclined to play too much to the gallery.

### S. N. H. Recreation Club

The above Club having no football fixture yesterday afternoon with any local Club and many of their leading players being desirous of witnessing the Inter-Collegiate match, a scratch game was arranged and took place on the Markham Road Ground between a team captained by Mr. W. K. Chun and the Locomotive and Stores Departments players from Woosung captained by Mr. H. Y. Kwong.

The game which was entirely one-sided resulted in a very easy win for the Woosung visitors by five clear goals, the half time score reading 3-0.

The winning team displayed splendid combination throughout while the very few chances that were allowed the losers were not taken advantage of, their shooting at all times being too erratic.

Mr. H. T. Mouley ably handled the game to the satisfaction of both teams.

Woosung v. American A. C.

This game was played on the Willow Monument ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in an easy victory for Woosung by 10 goals to one.

Play throughout was devoid of features, the game being very much one-sided.

In both halves the ball was kept nearly all the time in the visitors' territory, offering Woosung many opportunities to score. It was mainly due to crowding in front of goal and the fine clearances of the American Club's custodian, Woods, that the scoring for the home team was not higher.

For the winning team the following were responsible for the score: Marks, 4 goals; Thompson, 1; Pamos, 2; Harvey, 1, and Noddi, 2.

The American Athletic Club's only goal was scored by Cloy—a low shot straight for goal, which could easily have been saved, but for a fine miskick by the goalie.

## Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

There is a wonderful Thinker cumming here tonight with his young wife, and Ma to Pa last night. He is only fifty years old, she told Pa, & he has that old sun-grate truth. His wife is 18 years old & she is a perfect little deer.

A thinker of fifty, and Pa, ought to think about fifty times before he marries a girl of 18. When she is your age, Pa, and to Ma, were will the thinker be thinking?

You always have such sharp remarks, and Ma. Wait till you meet this wonderful man, Mr. Apex. Is that his name, Apex, and Pa. It sounds kind of peaked, and Pa. & then Mister & Missus Apex calm.

I am always glad to meet a thinker, and Pa, thinking is my middle name. I think thinking is the greatest thing a man can be thinking about in these speedy days, and Pa.

My husband says but few mortals really think, and Missus Apex. He says all you have to do to believe that is to look at thirty thousand people at a ball game.

Sum gritty smart people go to ball games, and Pa, I saw a lot of gams this last summer. What do you think of H. Zimmerman? Pa asked Mister Apex.

Mister Zimmerman, is he a thinker too? and Mister Apex. Not so you can notice it, and Pa. In fact, Pa, he did so little thinking in that Seelies that he gained ten pounds in a week, and Pa, mostly around his head.

I talk no interest in such things as Seelies, and Mister Apex. Except a Seelies of lectures now & then, on the Rise & Fall of the Floating Gardens of Babylon, he said.

Well, you shud have seen that

Seelies, and Pa, it is all over now & the people of Chicago are more windier than ever, but it was sum excitement while it lasted. You see, Mister Apex, and Pa, I am a brainy man like you, a thinker & a drummer, & I need something like baseball to keep my brain from going stale, he said.

A grate intellect does not grow stale, and Mister Apex, it spreads out & blooms like a beautiful flower.

There, dearest, you see, and Ma to Pa, you are all the time talking about being afraid your mind will get stale and now you see a realy grate thinker has no such fears.

Pa looked kind of red in the face because he saw Ma was kind of laughing at him.

My husband simply rev-els in thinking, and Missus Apex. Often at the breakfast table he will sit & think and think and the first thing I know, she said, he will eat all the pancakes & I won't sit any.

That is good bedwork, and Pa. I like pancakes too, and Pa, & I will have to try that system. I guess our poor boys across the water would like some of them pancakes, and Pa.

I think they are simply gorgeous to go over there, and Missus Apex. Are you going? she said to Pa, your wife was telling me that you have a grate war record.

I have, and Pa, I will play it on the fongrart for you, and Pa played Flag of my Heart, I rote them words, and Pa, in one hour.

I believe it and Missus Apex. Well, my husband and I must be going, he has sum deep thinking to do tonight about the machine's problems.

After they was gone Pa played his song across three times and went to bed.



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